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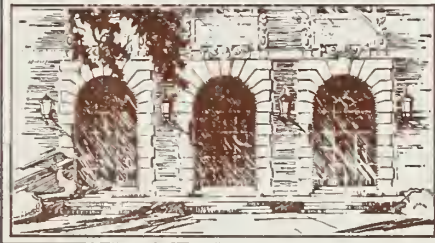
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HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

WITH
COMMEMORATIVE
BIOGRAPHIES



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
WILLIAM P. MUNSELL

VOLUME III
ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO

1943

PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.
BY
W. B. CONKEY COMPANY

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

IN THIS VOLUME have been brought together by the late William P. Munsell accounts of persons without whose outstanding contributions to business, public welfare and the essentials of truly fine living, Illinois would not have held the place of rank it has held among the states of the Union.

As indicated in his earlier publications, Mr. Munsell used as his criterion for the selection of the individuals to be included "Worth of Character," for he firmly believed as he so often said, "without it such other assets as knowledge, strength, health, power and wealth, are often misused to destroy. Worth of Character determines the use which people make of all their other potential assets."

Exerting himself to finish all of the biographies and make good his promise that this volume would be published, he worked for months beyond the point when most persons would have given up active work. On October 14, 1942 he was released from suffering which resulted from his service in the Air Corps during World War I.

In his field, and among his friends, he contributed as largely toward his ideals of character and accomplishment as did those whom he chose for inclusion in his publications. We believe, as he firmly hoped, that the accounts of lives here set forth form a distinctive contribution, not only to an interest in the lives of people, but to an understanding of the social history of the period.

Upon his passing, friends who worked with Mr. Munsell in the publication of his earlier volumes volunteered to assist in putting the manuscripts which he had meticulously prepared into the publication which he had planned. To these and all who have so whole-heartedly assisted in putting the work into print, the family expresses profound gratitude. Should errors have slipped in, it can well be understood that circumstances made impossible complete verification.

I. F. W.

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E. MALCOLM ANDERSON

E. MALCOLM ANDERSON

E. MALCOLM ANDERSON was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 5, 1891, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Anderson. He graduated from the Moseley School and University High School in Chicago and then attended Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio.

He began his business career, in Cleveland, Ohio, in the paint and oil business, with the Vortex Manufacturing Company.

During the first World War he served on the Committee on Public Information with headquarters in New York City.

Mr. Anderson was a man of exceptionally fine abilities. He was elected vice-president and sales manager of the American Tag Company and he was head of their large plant at Newark, New Jersey, for four years. He was transferred to Chicago in 1923 and he continued his connection with the American Tag Company here as long as he lived.

Mr. Anderson was married, October 28, 1916, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Isabel MacMurray, a daughter of James E. MacMurray and Katharine (Merrill) MacMurray. Her father was the founder and presi-

dent of the Acme Steel Company and is now chairman of its Board of Directors. He was formerly State Senator for Illinois. He will also long be remembered for his philanthropies, including his large gifts to MacMurray College at Jacksonville, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two sons and two daughters, E. Malcolm Anderson, Jr.; Jane Anderson Mullins; James E. Anderson; and Katharine Anderson.

Mr. Anderson was a vestryman at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Chicago. He was also a director of the Chicago Athletic Association, and of the South Shore Country Club, and was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

He was a trustee of Kenyon College and was very devoted to that institution.

The death of Mr. Anderson occurred in his forty-seventh year, on March 20, 1938. Few men of his age have proved themselves so useful and have been so comprehensive in their interests. He left a splendid record behind him.

PEIRCE ANDERSON

THE LATE Peirce Anderson, of Chicago, was one of the truly great architects of his generation.

He was born in Oswego, New York, on February 20, 1870, a son of Hugh and Hannah Louisa (Peirce) Anderson. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1892. Then he entered Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated with the degree of Electrical Engineer in 1894. He went abroad for his post-graduate work and studied at the *École des Beaux-Arts*, in Paris. Here he received the first government medal, of the First Class (*architecte diplomé par le gouvernement*), ever to be conferred upon an American student in architecture. This was in 1900.

In 1901 Mr. Anderson came to Chicago and joined D. H. Burnham & Company, architects. He remained with this firm, and its successors, until his death. From 1917 to his death he was a member of the firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White.

A review of Mr. Anderson's very remarkable work in his profession includes the fact that he designed or supervised the design of the Field Museum, Marshall Field Annex, the Continental and Commercial Bank Building, the Peoples Gas Building, the Kimball Building, the Wrigley Building, the Illinois Merchants Bank Building, the Straus Building, the new Union Station, and others, all in Chicago. The list also includes, among others, the Federal Reserve Banks of Chicago, Kansas City, Missouri, and Dallas, Texas, and a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; the United States Post Office at Washington, District of Columbia; the Union Station at Washington and the Columbus Memorial fountain which stands in front of it; the Union Trust Building at Cleveland, Ohio; the First National Bank at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; David Whitney Building and Ford Building at Detroit, Michigan; the

Continental Trust Building in Baltimore, Maryland; the Frick Building and Annex in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and the Wm. Filene's Sons Co. store in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Anderson stands as one of the most noted designers that the profession of architecture in America has produced. Recognitions, in many forms, came to him. The one which perhaps he cherished most was his appointment by President Taft as a member of the Fine Arts Commission, succeeding Mr. Daniel Hudson Burnham at the time of his death in 1912.

Mr. Anderson loved Chicago and he always visioned it as it will be years hence, one of the greatest and most beautiful cities of the world. Many of the hopes he wished to see realized that this end might be reached, he, with his own hands, brought into actual being.

Mr. Anderson was a member of the Architectural League, the National Sculptors Society, the American Painters; and he also belonged to the Chicago Club, the Casino Club, the Chicago Commonwealth Club, Cliff Dwellers, the Engineers' Club, Glen View Golf Club, the Harvard Club and the University Club of Chicago.

Mr. Anderson died on February 10, 1924. His going has taken from Illinois one of her most able men. He was as thoroughly enjoyed as a friend as he was respected for his distinguished ability. His high ideals will have an enduring effect on the life of his associates, and his kindly and winning spirit will ever continue to animate his friends.

A permanent scholarship has been established in his memory, by his sister, to enable the winner of the Peirce Anderson Travelling Scholarship to study abroad.

His home was in Chicago for more than twenty years. He never married. He is survived by his sister, Miss Mary Louise Anderson.



Elmer Anderson

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Philip S. Ammons

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR

PHILIP D. ARMOUR was born at Stockbridge, Madison County, New York, May 16, 1832, a son of Danforth and Julianna (Brooks) Armour. His father was a farmer, who gave his family of six boys and two girls such educational advantages as were to be obtained in the nearby country schools.

At the age of twenty Philip D. Armour went to California during the gold rush, and encountered all the hardships and privations incident to Westward travel in that day. He returned East four years later, and located in Milwaukee, where he formed a partnership with Frederick B. Miles in the commission business. This firm continued until 1863, when Mr. Armour became associated with John Plankinton in the pork-packing industry. This venture marked a turning point in Mr. Armour's career.

Mr. Armour's brother, Herman O. Armour, had established himself in Chicago in 1862 in the grain commission business, but three years later he turned his interests over to a younger brother, Joseph F. Armour, and went to New York to assume charge of a new office under the firm name of Armour, Plankinton & Company.

The firm name of H. O. Armour & Company was continued in Chicago, however, until 1870. In 1868 this firm commenced to pack hogs, as well as to handle grain, and this part of the business was conducted under the name of Armour & Company. In 1870 Armour & Company assumed all the business transacted in Chicago.

In 1871 the firm of Plankinton & Armour was established at Kansas City under the charge of Simeon B. Armour. In 1875

Philip D. Armour came to Chicago to direct the business of Armour & Company here. The growth of Armour & Company since that time has been remarkable. Philip D. Armour remained its active head and dictated its general policies, continuing until his death to be an important factor in the success which the firm attained.

He also gave largely of his wealth to various charitable and educational institutions. In 1881 his brother, Joseph F. Armour, died, leaving in his charge a trust fund of \$100,000 which was to establish an institution whose purpose should be to reach the people with the teachings and influence of the gospel of Christ, and to insure the care and development of the children and youth of that part of Chicago in which it should be located. Philip D. Armour added to this fund himself and multiplied its amount many times. The Armour Mission, the Armour flats, and, later, the Armour Institute of Technology, have been the result of these benefactions.

Philip D. Armour was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1862 to Miss Belle Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden. Two sons were born to them: J. Ogden Armour, and Philip D. Armour, Junior.

Philip D. Armour passed away in 1901, in his sixty-ninth year. He directed the development and growth of one of the nation's greatest industries for a quarter of a century. The combination of this service and his many philanthropies places him among those outstanding personalities who have made Chicago the leading commercial and cultural center that it is today.

MYRON COMFORT ATWOOD

MYRON COMFORT ATWOOD was born August 24, 1863, on a farm in Oswego Township, Illinois, the son of Comfort B. and Cynthia (Bennett) Atwood.

He received his education in the country primary schools, and, when about seventeen years of age, entered the employ of the Burlington Railroad as ticket agent and operator at Downers Grove, Earlville and Ottawa. He was, a little later, promoted to the position of freight agent in Aurora.

From 1903-1905 he acted as superintendent and manager of the Fulton County Narrow Gauge Railway in Lewistown, Illinois. This railroad was widened to standard gauge under Mr. Atwood's supervision.

In 1906 Mr. Atwood became associated with the Western Wheeled Scraper Company at Aurora, Illinois, as assistant manager, and upon the death of Captain C. H. Smith in 1910, was promoted to the position of general manager. His highest and last promotion came in 1925, upon the death of Judge W. I. Babb, when he became president, the office he held at the time of his passing, February 26, 1929.

June 1, 1886, Mr. Atwood married Miss Mabel L. Wiley in Earlville. Three children were born: Paul Wiley, Harold Wiley and Mrs. Ruth Atwood Judd.

In the twenty-three years Mr. Atwood had been an executive of the Western Wheeled Scraper Company, he had seen the plant grow into one of the largest industries of its kind in the world, and he had contributed in no small part to this tremendous success. Its products are to be found in practically every country on the globe.

For over a quarter of a century he filled one of the most responsible positions of this important industry, and gave his life unselfishly for the company. Honor and loyalty were the foundation of his character and he was held in warm affection by a host of the men who knew him.

Mr. Atwood was one of the best liked men in the city of Aurora.

Mr. Atwood was a member of the Union League Club, Aurora Country Club, Aurora Lodge No. 254, A. F. & A. M., Knight Templars, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple.



MYRON COMFORT ATWOOD

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REUBEN JAY ATWOOD

REUBEN JAY ATWOOD

DR. REUBEN J. ATWOOD was well known in Chicago for years because of the excellence of his work in medicine and surgery, especially relating to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. His family is an old and notable one in American history, dating back to John Alden.

Reuben J. Atwood went to DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. Then he entered the Medical School of Northwestern University and later was graduated there with his degree in 1890. Subsequently he took extensive post graduate work in New York City and abroad, especially at Vienna. He became recognized as an authority on eye, ear, nose and throat troubles and was exceptionally successful in their treatment.

In addition to his private practice which

he maintained for many years in Chicago, Dr. Atwood devoted much of his time and thought to education. He was so well trained and so thorough in everything he did that he was a very effective teacher.

During the First World War he served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. It was he who developed many of the tests given, at that time, to aviation recruits.

Dr. Atwood will also be remembered as one of the early medical examiners for the Boy Scouts of America. He was very devoted to the Boy Scouts and his influence was a great blessing.

The death of Dr. R. J. Atwood came July 2, 1937. He was endowed with a rare gift of human understanding, and fine abilities, and his life represents a great deal of good accomplished.

HAYDEN SUFFIELD BARNARD

THE LATE Dr. Hayden S. Barnard of Chicago was born in Monroe, Michigan, August 19, 1866, a son of Richard and Mary Anna (Barnett) Barnard. The parents became early residents of Chicago, and Richard Barnard will be remembered as one of the most prominent pioneer dry-goods merchants of this city. He and his wife moved away from Chicago shortly before Hayden S. Barnard was born; but they again took up residence here when their son was about one year old.

Hayden S. Barnard attended the public schools of Chicago, and later the old Chicago University. Having decided to become a physician, he entered Rush Medical College, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889. For some time thereafter he was an interne at Michael Reese Hospital. Following that, he went abroad and devoted two years to post-graduate study in Vienna, Munich, Heidelberg and Zurich, specializing in gynecology.

Upon his return to Chicago, Doctor Barnard entered upon a private practice. For many years he maintained offices at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Wallace streets, but later his offices were at Forty-third Street and Grand Boulevard, and recently he moved to the Medical Arts Building on Sixty-third

Street. His work was of incalculable value to the many people it was his pleasure to serve in the three decades just past.

Doctor Barnard was lecturer on gynecology at the Post Graduate Hospital, Chicago, and his counsel and help were of great benefit. He was an esteemed member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and of the German Medical Society of Chicago, of which latter organization he was vice president.

The marriage of Doctor Barnard to the Baroness Von Georgii-Georgenau took place in Stuttgart, Germany, May 2, 1894. That same year they established their home at Chicago, and continued to reside in this city, making frequent visits abroad. Doctor and Mrs. Barnard became the parents of five children: Rosalie, Dr. Hayden E., Dr. Richard E., Sophie E. and Harold S. Barnard.

Dr. Hayden S. Barnard died August 2, 1925. There are many admirable things to recall of his long intensely useful life in Chicago. His character was of the highest, his kindness and his large charities brought happiness into numerous homes, and his work in his profession established him as one of the most able gynecologists of his time.



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A. M. Bloss

SIDNEY M. BLOSS

SIDNEY M. BLOSS was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, April 17, 1866, a son of James G. and Catherine (Rector) Bloss.

It was back in 1882 that he came to Illinois and located in Chicago. His first work here was in the employ of W. P. Rend & Company, coal dealers. His next position was that of bookkeeper for the W. H. Hickox Lumber Company, of Chicago. Thus began his long and successful career in the lumber business. He remained with that firm for three years. Then he and his cousin, Ned Baker, formed a partnership, known as Bloss & Baker, and they purchased the lumberyard of Mr. Bloss' former employer. Their business proved to be a success.

Some time later Mr. Baker withdrew, but Mr. Bloss continued in the retail lumber business as S. M. Bloss & Company, for about three years. At that time he discontinued the lumber business, and, under the same firm name, became engaged in the real-estate business. The greater part of the firm's transactions was in the handling of subdivision property.

In 1903 Mr. Bloss became identified with the Lyon Lumber Company of Garyville, Louisiana, and went there to superintend the building of their new plant, which included the erection of the first steel constructed lumber mill in the South. Mr. Bloss was general manager of the Lyon Lumber Company from the time the mill was built, right up to the close of his life. Throughout the latter part of this period he was also president of this company.

The Lyon Lumber Company had one of the finest and most modern mills in the entire

South, and its remarkable equipment and successful operation must be largely credited to Mr. Bloss, and to the strong, progressive influence he exerted there for so many years.

In addition, Mr. Bloss was also owner of the firm of S. M. Bloss & Company, investment bankers; president of the Garyville Land Company, Inc.; president of the Garyville Northern Railroad Company; and vice-president of the Continental Timber Land Company. For many years following the formation of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Bloss held the office of vice-president of that organization. He was an outstanding personality in the lumber industry of the country.

Sidney M. Bloss was married November 25, 1897, to Miss Alice Williams of Waukesha, Wisconsin, daughter of William J. and Jane (Evans) Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Bloss have two daughters: Katherine Jane Bloss (Mrs. Col. Eugene N. Slappey) and Helen W. Bloss (Mrs. Taylor D. Ward). There are six grandchildren: Alice and Caroline Slappey, Taylor D. Ward, Junior, Sidney C. Ward, Bruce W. Ward, and Craig Bloss Ward. A son, Richard W. Bloss, by a former marriage, is now deceased.

Mr. Bloss belonged to the Presbyterian Church. He was formerly a member of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, and more recently of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston.

He was a member of the Mid-Day Club, and the South Shore Country Club.

Mr. Bloss died at his home February 9, 1933.

GEORGE GRAHAM BRANDENBURG

GEORGE GRAHAM BRANDENBURG was born September 10, 1861, a son of Francis M. Brandenburg and Ruth (Graham) Brandenburg. He grew up as a country boy at Geneseo, Illinois, working in a country store and later as a miner.

It was about 1880 that he located in Chicago. From that time on his record was one of outstanding success. He and his brother began business as Brandenburg Brothers in the manufacture of bicycle pedals. They eventually became active in many branches of production and sales and were one of the best known firms in their field in Chicago.

Mr. Brandenburg was an early associate of Vincent Bendix, financing one of Mr. Bendix' early patents in which he retained an interest. It was the Bendix Drive which is used today in automobile self-starters all over the world.

Mr. Brandenburg was chairman of the board of directors of the South Shore National Bank.

Mr. Brandenburg was married in 1897 to Miss Helen Louise Howe. There are two daughters, Mrs. Carl G. Leigh of Chicago, and Mrs. John H. Weiss of Augusta, Ga.

There are three grandchildren, George Graham Weiss; John R. Weiss; and Carl G. Leigh, Jr.

Mr. Brandenburg owned one of the first automobiles to operate on the streets of Chicago; and, so far as we know, Mrs. Brandenburg was the first woman to drive an automobile in that city.

Several years ago Mr. Brandenburg erected a memorial tablet at Geneseo, Illinois, commemorating the site on which his grandparents had lived and which was once a station for the pioneer stage coach in that region.

Mr. Brandenburg was a charter member of the South Shore Country Club and of Olympia Fields Country Club.

He was president of the Island Hunting Club, and a member of the Illinois Sportsmen's Club. He was appointed by Governor Horner on the Advisory Board of the Department of Conservation.

The death of George Graham Brandenburg came, in his seventy-ninth year, on June 15, 1940. He was a man of exceptional worth and was one of the distinguished figures in the business life of Chicago.



GEORGE GRAHAM BRANDENBURG

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W. GRAY BROWN



MRS. W. GRAY BROWN

W. GRAY BROWN

W. GRAY BROWN was born in Lancaster, Kentucky, May 19, 1848, a son of Judge Ephraim Brown and Nancy (Gray) Brown, who were very substantial pioneers there. The Gray family is also an old one.

He remained in the city of his birth until he was twenty years of age, when he came to Chicago. Shortly after the Chicago Fire of 1871, Mr. Brown took up the work of fire insurance adjuster, and later, seeing great opportunities through the rapid growth of Chicago, he founded the business in which he became so well known on the West Side of Chicago.

Mr. Brown occupied an office on Madison Street, near Robey, for half a century, and had been continuously active in business nearly up to the time of his death. He became an outstanding figure, possessing the integrity and sterling qualities which make for true and lasting success. Firms and individuals would come from near and far to have their legal papers prepared by him, departing with satisfaction and confidence that all matters had been handled adequately.

Mr. Brown had varied interests, was a great reader, and a patron of educational and artistic affairs. His principal hobby was trav-

eling, but he never took the time to travel extensively.

On November 28, 1912, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Manuel, a daughter of Ephraim S. and La Dorna (Stevens) Manuel. Mrs. Brown died August 1, 1942. Two daughters by a former marriage, Mrs. Florence Stegaman and Mrs. Edith Bates, both of Long Beach, California, survive.

Mr. Brown was a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, Chicago Athletic Association, British Empire Association, Field Museum, Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society, Blair Lodge A. F. & A. M., Wiley Eagan Chapter, R. A. M., Chicago Commandery, Knights Templar, Medinah Temple, and the Masonic Veterans Association. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park.

W. Gray Brown passed away November 13, 1930, in his eighty-third year.

His ability and worth were such as to command for him the respect, confidence and good-will of every one who knew him well, and as the years passed he became more firmly entrenched in their affections. Few men are so loyal to friends and to the best conceptions of honor and right as was W. Gray Brown.

JOHN BRUNNER

JOHN BRUNNER was born at Weddige, Sweden, November 22, 1864, a son of John and Anna Brunner. He had his early schooling in Sweden as a boy, then entered the Royal Institute of Technology at Stockholm. He received his degree of Civil Engineer there in 1883. Following that he served several years in the Engineer Corps of the Swedish government.

In March 1888 he came to the United States. He was made assistant engineer in the bridge department of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company. Then he was with the Mt. Vernon Bridge Company of Ohio, becoming chief engineer of that large concern. He supervised the design and construction by that company of many important bridges for the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company; Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad Company; the West Side Metropolitan Railroad Company in Chicago, and many others.

In 1895 he was made assistant engineer of the Engineering Department of the Carnegie Steel Company and was soon made assistant chief engineer of the Structural Division.

In 1896 he was made bridge engineer and later, chief engineer of the City of Pittsburgh.

In 1902 he was chosen as assistant general superintendent of the North Works of the

Illinois Steel Company. In 1912 he was transferred to their Chicago office and placed in charge of Metallurgy and Inspection. From 1923 to 1936 he was manager of the Department of Metallurgy and Inspection.

In January 1936 Mr. Brunner was appointed Consulting Engineer for the Illinois Steel Company.

In 1919 he was knighted by the King of Sweden for his attainments in engineering and in research, receiving the Royal Order of the North Star. In 1936 he received the John Ericsson Medal from the American Society of Swedish Engineers.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, Western Society of Engineers, Army Ordnance Association, Association of American Steel Manufacturers (president two terms), Art Institute of Chicago (life member), Chicago Engineers' Club, the Alpine Club, and of the Masons. He was a fellow of the American Geographical Society.

Mr. Brunner was married November 16, 1892, to Miss Cora Mitchell of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who survives him.

John Brunner died on June 15, 1936. He earned a place as one of the ablest men in the entire great steel industry of America.



JOHN BRUNNER

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THOMAS JOSEPH BRYAN

THOMAS JOSEPH BRYAN

OUR RECORDS indicate that Thomas J. Bryan was born in Warwickshire, England, September 26, 1869, a son of Joseph and Martha (Hatfield) Bryan.

He came to the United States when he was still a boy. After preliminary schooling he graduated with his degree in Theology, at Colgate University. He then went to Germany and studied Chemistry at the Universities in Gutenberg and Heidelberg. He received the degree of Ph.D; and, later, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him by Colgate University in recognition of his distinguished work in food chemistry.

Upon returning to the United States, from his studies as a young man in Germany, he taught chemistry for a time, at Colgate University. From there he was called to Williams College, and then to Wesleyan University. From there he went to the University of Illinois as instructor in chemistry.

In 1906 he was appointed state analyst for the State of Illinois. For some years he was a member of the State Food Standards Commission, and he formulated many of the laws governing food products in this state.

In 1919 he was made chief chemist for the Calumet Baking Powder Company. Subsequently, when that business became a part of General Foods Corporation, Mr. Bryan was made technical advisor of that large institution. He retired from business in 1936.

Mr. Bryan was married in March, 1906, at Champaign, Illinois, to Miss Wissie Myers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Myers of Champaign. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have one son and two daughters: Robert Hatfield Bryan; Dorothy Bryan (Mrs. J. C. Anderson); and Helen Bryan (Mrs. G. R. McClure). There are three grandchildren: Carolyn Jean Anderson; Donald Curtis McClure; and Thomas Malcolm McClure.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the First Baptist Church of Oak Park, Illinois, of the Oak Park Club, and of the Edgwood Valley Country Club.

He was formerly president of the American Chemistry Association.

The death of Thomas J. Bryan occurred January 23, 1939, in his seventieth year. He was one of the most highly regarded food chemists in America.

MICHAEL JOSEPH BUCKLEY

MICHAEL JOSEPH BUCKLEY, D.D.S., was born at Chicago, Illinois, May 26, 1877, a son of Patrick and Mary (Ready) Buckley. He was educated in the Chicago public schools, and at Northwestern University Dental School, where he was graduated with his degree in 1908.

Dr. Buckley was active in private practice in Chicago since July, 1908. His first office was at Twenty-first Street and Crawford Avenue. Later he moved to Jackson Boulevard and Crawford Avenue. For many years he also had downtown offices in the Michigan Boulevard Building. More recently he moved to the Pittsfield Building.

With the passing of the years Dr. Buckley's large practice became devoted, almost exclusively, to his remarkably fine work in orthodontia.

He was also special demonstrator in Orthodontia at Northwestern University Dental School. He was a member of the Chicago Dental Society, the Orthodontists' Society, the Odontographic Society of Chicago, and was formerly president of the West Suburban Dental Society. He also belonged to the Masons, the Edgewood Valley Country Club and to the Oak Park Club.

Dr. Buckley was married at Creston, Iowa, September 27, 1911, to Miss Christine Kebrdle, a daughter of Charles and Mary Kebrdle. Dr. and Mrs. Buckley have twin sons, Michael J. Buckley, Jr., and Charles K. Buckley. The family home is in Oak Park, Illinois.

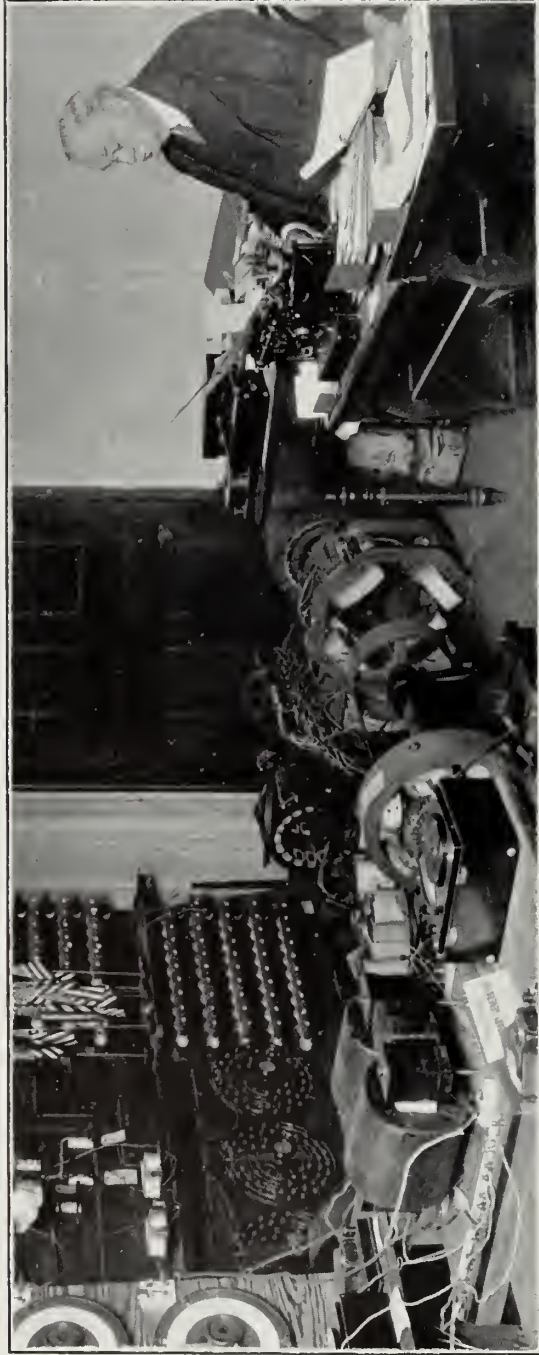
The death of Dr. Michael J. Buckley came in his sixty-fifth year on July 30, 1941. For a number of years he was acknowledged to be one of the best orthodontists in Chicago.



MICHAEL JOSEPH BUCKLEY

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BASSETT CADWALLADER

BASSETT CADWALLADER

THE LATE Bassett Cadwallader of La Grange, Illinois, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, June 13, 1855, a son of John and Amelia (Bassett) Cadwallader. His father was a pioneer photographer in Ohio. His mother was an early leader in women's activities and was a friend of Susan B. Anthony.

Bassett Cadwallader attended public schools, and when he was nineteen years old, went to work as librarian at Evansville, Indiana. While he was there he originated and developed a decimal system for the cataloging of library volumes which subsequently developed a large following and was recognized by the Library of Congress.

The next change in his work was to join his uncle, Dallas Cadwallader. Together they became well known photographers in Marietta, Ohio.

Then he lived for a time in Parkersburg, West Virginia, maintaining a photograph studio there, in addition to his studio across the river in Marietta. In later years, after living for a time in Indianapolis, he came to Chicago, Illinois, and became engaged in the advertising business.

It was in 1889 that he established his home at LaGrange, Illinois. There he began the long series of electrical experiments and de-

velopments that were to fill his active, useful life for many years thereafter. It is interesting to record that he wired the first house in LaGrange that used electricity. It was in LaGrange that he began his experiments with the writing telegraph which resulted in his development of the telautograph. He holds the original patents on the telautograph.

Back in 1891 he started to design and create a new type of electric motor. He devoted practically all of the rest of his life to its development. He maintained a fine electrical laboratory of his own in Boston, Massachusetts, for a number of years. He became one of the leading men in his field of investigation in the United States.

Mr. Cadwallader was married April 27, 1881, at Fremont, Ohio, to Miss Gertrude Victoria Moody, a daughter of Augustus and Antoinette (Rockwell) Moody. Their children are Francis and Florence Cadwallader.

The death of Bassett Cadwallader occurred February 7, 1938. He and his family had been residents of LaGrange, Illinois, for nearly fifty years. Mr. Cadwallader earned a place as an international authority on the study and application of magnetism and in electrical research.

JOHN CHRIMES

JOHN CHRIMES was born in Warrington, England, April 22, 1823, a son of John and Ann (Johnson) Chrimes.

The Chrimes family came to England from Holland with William, Prince of Orange. The coat of arms of the family of Chrimes is of German origin and dates back to 1603. The name was formerly spelt Ghrimes. The family settled in Warrington, England, half-way between Liverpool and Manchester. Some of the family are still living in that locality.

John Chrimes was left an orphan in early life, and his cousin, a London lawyer, took him in charge. He went to Paris, France, to learn his trade and became a civil and military tailor. He came to the United States in a sailing vessel, which took three months to cross the ocean, and landed at New Orleans. About 1850 he settled in New Orleans, and then, for a time, located in Rochester, New York. In the spring of 1856 he came to Chicago and established his home and his business connections here.

For several years he worked for A. D. Titsworth, and he then went into business for himself under the name of Waterbury & Chrimes, civil and military tailors. Their first location was at 146 Dearborn Street, but this property was destroyed at the time of the Chicago fire. Waterbury & Chrimes next

opened their store at Twenty-second Street near Wabash Avenue, but within a short time moved to 102 Madison Street.

In 1872 Mr. Chrimes purchased the home, then referred to as "Widow Clark's house," now located at 4526 Wabash Avenue. This house was built about 1836. Mrs. W. H. Walter, daughter of Mr. Chrimes, still lives in this house, which is probably the earliest residence still standing in Chicago.

John Chrimes was married in the fall of 1853 to Lydia Claghorn Richardson. Seven children were born to them: David P. Chrimes (deceased); Lydia Chrimes; George H. Chrimes; Mary R. Chrimes; William P. Chrimes; John Chrimes, and Robert L. Chrimes.

Mr. Chrimes was an Episcopalian, and, in later years, a Unitarian. He belonged to the Masonic order and was a charter member of Home Lodge.

John Chrimes passed away April 16, 1876.

He is still remembered as an outstanding pioneer tailor in Chicago and as a man of strong purpose, high ideals and fine character.

At the present time all of John Chrimes' family have passed on except one daughter, Mary R. Walter. There are nine grandchildren, (six are children of Mrs. Walter, and three of the late Robert L. Chrimes), and twelve great grandchildren.



John Chvines

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LYDIA CHRIMES WALTER

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Amner H. Cooper

HOMER HUNT COOPER

HOMER HUNT COOPER was born at Chicago, Illinois, September 18, 1887. His parents were Percy Cooper and Jane Elizabeth (Wilson) Cooper, who were farmers in Champaign County, Illinois.

Homer Cooper went to school in Shelbyville, and then enrolled at the University of Illinois. He had to leave the University after two years, however, because of the death of his father in 1906. Then he got a job as a newspaper reporter in Mattoon, Illinois.

He left there after six years to enter the Law School of Northwestern University. He received his degree of LL.B. there in 1914. His record at Northwestern was a brilliant one.

He was admitted to practice at the Illinois Bar in October 1914, and he started his practice as a clerk in the law offices of Hamlin and Topliff. Five years later he was made a member of the firm of Hamlin, Topliff and Cooper, and he so continued until 1930. That year he became a member of the firm of Scott, McLeish and Falk.

Mr. Cooper came to be recognized as possessing one of the finest legal minds in Chicago. His work as a lawyer, right up to the time of his early death, was of remarkable excellence and effectiveness.

He was president of the Law Club at the time of his death. He had also been president of the University Club, the Legal Club, and was a member of the Chicago Club, Mid-Day Club, and Chicago Literary Club, and of other organizations, including the American, Illinois State, and Chicago Bar Associations.

He was one of the best known alumni of the University of Illinois. He had great capacity for enjoyment, joined with rare dramatic ability, as was evidenced in the well-remembered plays he wrote for the Law Club, the University Club, and for the annual productions of the Chicago Bar Association.

He was a Trustee of Armour Institute of Technology, and was on the advisory committee for the Civic Federation, Bureau of Public Efficiency.

During the first World War he was a Captain of Infantry. He was also detailed to the Provost Marshal's department and had supervision of Selective Service work in northeastern Illinois.

Mr. Cooper was married in 1922 to Miss Myrtle Falcon. Their home is in Evanston, Illinois.

Homer Hunt Cooper died January 28, 1939. He was one of the most highly regarded men of his profession in Chicago.

FRANK SIMPSON CUNNINGHAM

FRANK SIMPSON CUNNINGHAM was born at Bourbon, Indiana, April 16, 1866, a son of Oliver Weaver Cunningham and Bethia Ann (Simpson) Cunningham. The father will be remembered as an early day druggist in Goshen, Indiana. He lived to be eighty-one years old and his wife lived to be eighty-seven.

Frank S. Cunningham graduated from High School in Goshen. Then he came to Chicago, Illinois, to find a job and to start working out a career. How remarkably he succeeded is shown in the following brief review. He secured a position as stenographer for Mr. Edward B. Butler, one of the founders of the world-known business of Butler Brothers. As the years passed Mr. Cunningham's personal services proved to be of great and increasing value to the firm. He earned advancement, step by step. He was made president of Butler Brothers in 1918 and he filled that very important office until he was made chairman of the Board of Directors in 1939.

Mr. Cunningham was married September 14, 1893, in Chicago, to Miss Lucy Eleanor Baty, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Baty. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have one son, the late Captain Oliver Baty Cunningham, who was killed while serving overseas in the

Fifteenth Field Artillery of the United States Army during the first World War. Subsequently the Distinguished Service Cross was conferred in recognition of extraordinary heroism.

In memory of his son, Mr. Cunningham established the Oliver Baty Cunningham Memorial scholarship at Evanston High School. He also gave a church community house in Evanston and a carillon to the Village of Theaucourt, France.

The family home has been in Evanston for many years. Mr. Cunningham was a liberal contributor to St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

He was a life trustee of Northwestern University; a founder and president of the Evanston Cradle Society; and was a valued member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club of Chicago, the Commercial Club, Glen View Club, the University Club of Evanston, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Evanston Historical Society.

Frank S. Cunningham died, in his seventy-sixth year, December 1, 1941. He was wonderfully kind, tolerant, charitable, and understanding, and his was a remarkably useful and well-rounded life. He is one of the most valued men in the history of Chicago's development.



FRANK SIMPSON CUNNINGHAM

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OLIVER BATY CUNNINGHAM

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MRS. HUGO DALMAR

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HUGO DALMAR

HUGO DALMAR

HUGO DALMAR was born in New York City, New York, May 12, 1873, a son of Louis and Hannah (Benedict) Dalmar. He was educated in public schools in Montreal, Canada, and was self-supporting from the age of thirteen.

From 1880, Mr. Dalmar was connected with the insurance business. It was in 1890 that he was made special agent in Cook County, Illinois, for the Dwelling House Insurance Company of Boston.

In 1893 he was one of the founders of the firm of Napier and Dalmar. That business continued until Mr. Dalmar founded his own firm, H. Dalmar and Company, on October 1, 1900. That business was remarkable and deservedly successful.

He was a member of Chicago Underwriters Association, Chicago Real Estate Board, the Art Institute of Chicago (life member), the Chicago Historical Society, the Violinists Guild of Chicago, the Henry Booth House (life member), and he was a Guarantor of the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

He also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, Edgewater Golf Club, Bob o' Link, the Evanston Country Club, and the Shawnee Country Club.

Mr. Dalmar was an exceptionally talented violinist. He possessed a true appreciation of everything lovely and fine.

Hugo Dalmar died March 18, 1935. He is survived by his wife, Alma M., his daughter, Jeanette, and by his son, Hugo Dalmar, Jr. Mrs. Dalmar is a daughter of Abraham and Anna (Swanstrom) Pedersen.

Mr. Dalmar was one of the most highly regarded insurance men in this part of the

United States. His business is being continued by his wife and son.

In addition to being president of H. Dalmar and Company, Mrs. Dalmar is a charter member, and has twice been president, of the Insurance Distaff Executive Association. We give here a brief resume of her many other activities and interests, which also include a number of charities and philanthropies: She is a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Chicago Historical Society, and of the Governing Board of the National College of Education, and is former president of their Parent-Teachers Council. She is very helpfully interested in the Civic Music Association, in Hull House, and in the Mary Bartelme Club, which she serves as a member of the Executive Board, and former president of the Evanston Auxiliary. She is an honorary member of the Women's University Club of Chicago, and is honorary patroness of Mu Phi Epsilon, Iota Alpha Chapter. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Women's Orchestral Association, and has been treasurer and a director of the Illinois Opera Guild since its founding. She is also a valued member of the Cordon Club, Arts Club, the Drama League of Chicago, Friends of Drama, and of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. During the period of the second World War, Mrs. Dalmar did much radio broadcasting to further the sale of War bonds and stamps.

As the foregoing review attests, Mrs. Dalmar is one of Chicago's most distinguished women.

WILLIAM ANGUS DOUGLASS

THE LATE William A. Douglass was born in New York City August 16, 1852, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Dun) Douglass.

He was graduated from Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1872. Then he studied for a year at Union Theological Seminary.

Soon thereafter, however, he came west to Chicago, with his father, to become assistant manager of the Chicago office of R. G. Dun and Company. His work was of such excellence that he was soon made manager. He continued to represent R. G. Dun and Company until 1920, in which year he retired.

Upon his arrival in Chicago he united with the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He became a trustee and a member of the Session.

In 1891 he moved to Oak Park, Illinois.

It is a very interesting and significant fact to record that, in 1883, when he was thirty-one years old, he was elected the first secretary of the board of managers of the then new Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. He was re-elected as secretary of that board at each successive election, as long as he lived, an unbroken period of fifty years.

Mr. Douglass' connection with the Presbyterian Hospital has been a great blessing to that institution.

He was also one of the oldest and most valued members of the Union League Club of Chicago.

In 1893 he built the lovely home in Oak Park, Illinois, which he and his family have occupied ever since. At about that time he joined the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park. For nearly forty-five years he served

that church as a trustee or elder. Recently he was made honorary elder, for life.

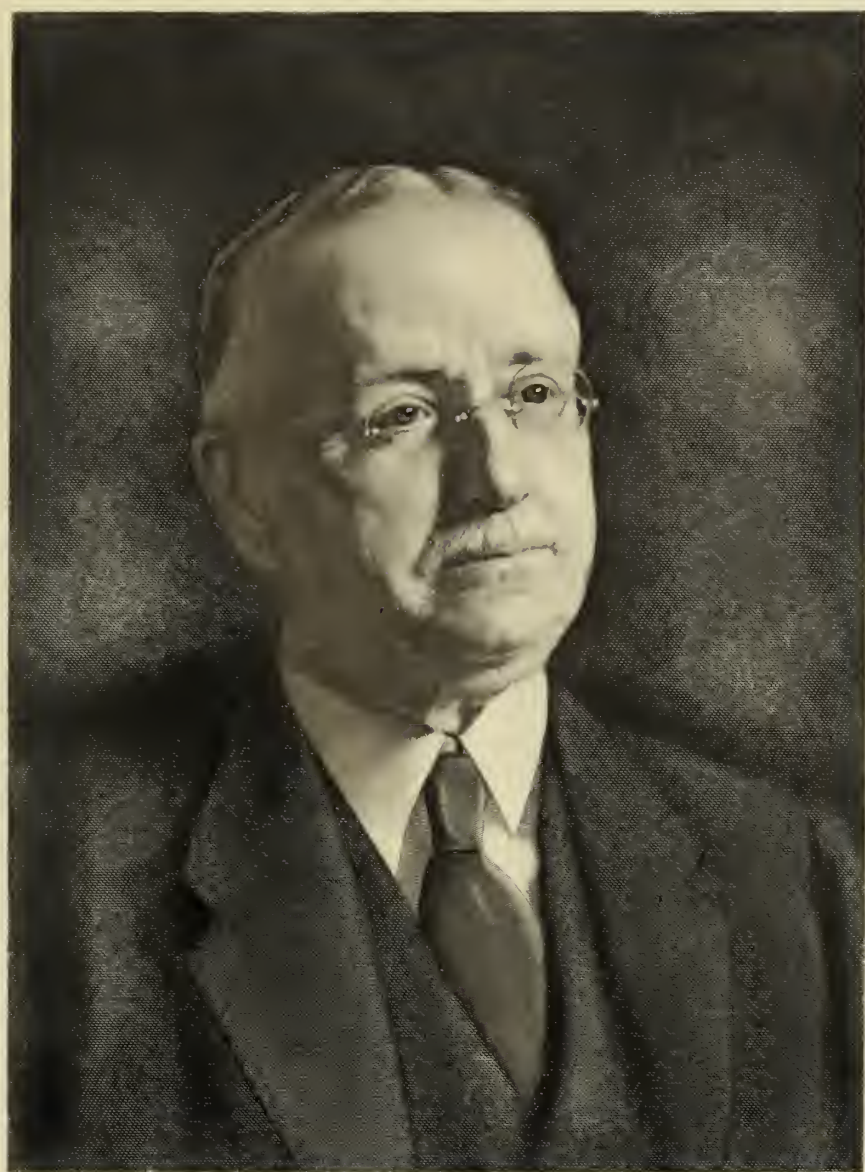
He was a close friend of and advisor to each new minister. His own quiet and strong devotion to his faith was a wonderfully fine influence in the church.

Throughout all the years he lived in Oak Park he was always to be depended upon to do more than his full share in sustaining and developing all movements for good and for progress.

He was one of the original group of men who, in 1902, organized and installed the first Oak Park Y.M.C.A. For seven years Mr. Douglass served as president of the board of directors of that institution. He also served as president of the Illinois Y.M.C.A. He was known and greatly appreciated in Y.M.C.A. work, here and abroad.

In 1889 Mr. Douglass was married to Miss Eliza Kingman of Auburndale, Massachusetts. Their children are Elizabeth (Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey); Kingman Douglass; Caro Anderson Douglass who died in 1893; and William A. Douglass, Jr., who died in 1909. The mother died before any of her children were grown. In 1913 Mr. Douglass married Mrs. Lillian Pollock McNutt. Their children are Donald McNutt Douglass and Benjamin Douglass. There are eight grandchildren. The family home is at 317 North Kenilworth Avenue in Oak Park.

The death of William A. Douglass occurred at Dunedin, Florida, in February 1935. He was a fine, Christian man; one whose nobility of character and kindness of heart were a constant source of encouragement and inspiration.



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KELLOGG FAIRBANK

KELLOGG FAIRBANK was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 18, 1869; a son of Nathaniel K. and Helen L. (Graham) Fairbank, extended mention of whom is made in an earlier volume of this history.

As a boy, Kellogg Fairbank attended Harvard School in Chicago, and then went to Harvard University and to Harvard Law School. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1893. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1893; and he continued to practice here throughout the rest of his life.

Mr. Fairbank was married May 29, 1900 in Chicago to Miss Janet Ayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Ayer. There is a detailed biography of Mr. Ayer in an earlier volume of this publication. Mr. and

Mrs. Fairbank have two sons and one daughter; Kellogg Fairbank, Jr., Benjamin Ayer Fairbank, and Janet Fairbank. The family home is on the near north side in Chicago.

Mr. Fairbank was a director of the American Ship Building Company and, during the first World War, managed the South Chicago plant, where ships ordered by the government were built.

For many years he was one of the principal forces behind the excellent work accomplished by the Municipal Voters League in Chicago.

Kellogg Fairbank died February 18, 1939. Throughout many years his fine influence has been felt in the development of Chicago.

FRANKLIN FAIRMAN

FRANKLIN FAIRMAN was born at Newtown, Connecticut, June 22, 1833, a son of Charles and Eliza J. (Morehouse) Fairman, natives of Newtown, Connecticut. The Fairman family was prominent at Newtown, and are descended from pioneers of the place. The earliest records of the family, now available, show John Fairman as the first of the family to come to America. He settled in Enfield, Connecticut, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His grandson established a home in Newtown, Connecticut, and was a prominent citizen there from 1750 to 1775. He was the great, great grandfather of Franklin Fairman. Thomas Morehouse, the maternal ancestor, located in Wethersfield, Connecticut, as early as 1640. Later he removed to Stamford, and was one of the original twenty-nine settlers of that town who purchased the site from the New Haven Colony, who had previously secured it from the Indians for one hundred bushels of corn.

Franklin Fairman attended the public schools of Newtown and an academy at the same place. For a short time thereafter he taught school, but, when only sixteen years old, went into the employ of his uncle, a merchant of New Haven, Connecticut, two years later going to New York City, where he was employed in the printing office of *The Independent*.

In 1855 he sought larger opportunities at Chicago. He entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad as clerk, two years after that road was established. In 1857 he was placed in its general offices, and after a year of service was made assistant general freight agent, having entire charge of the accounts. From January, 1874, until November, 1900, he was chief freight clerk and auditor of the freight account receipts. From the latter date until June, 1903, he was auditor, having been continuously in charge of the freight accounts from January, 1858, until November, 1900.

His religious faith induced him in his youth to connect himself with the Congregational Church, but on coming to Chicago he became

identified with Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, and later with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood.

The Kenwood Club furnished him social diversion, and he was among its earliest members.

He was interested in the Art Institute and very fond of music.

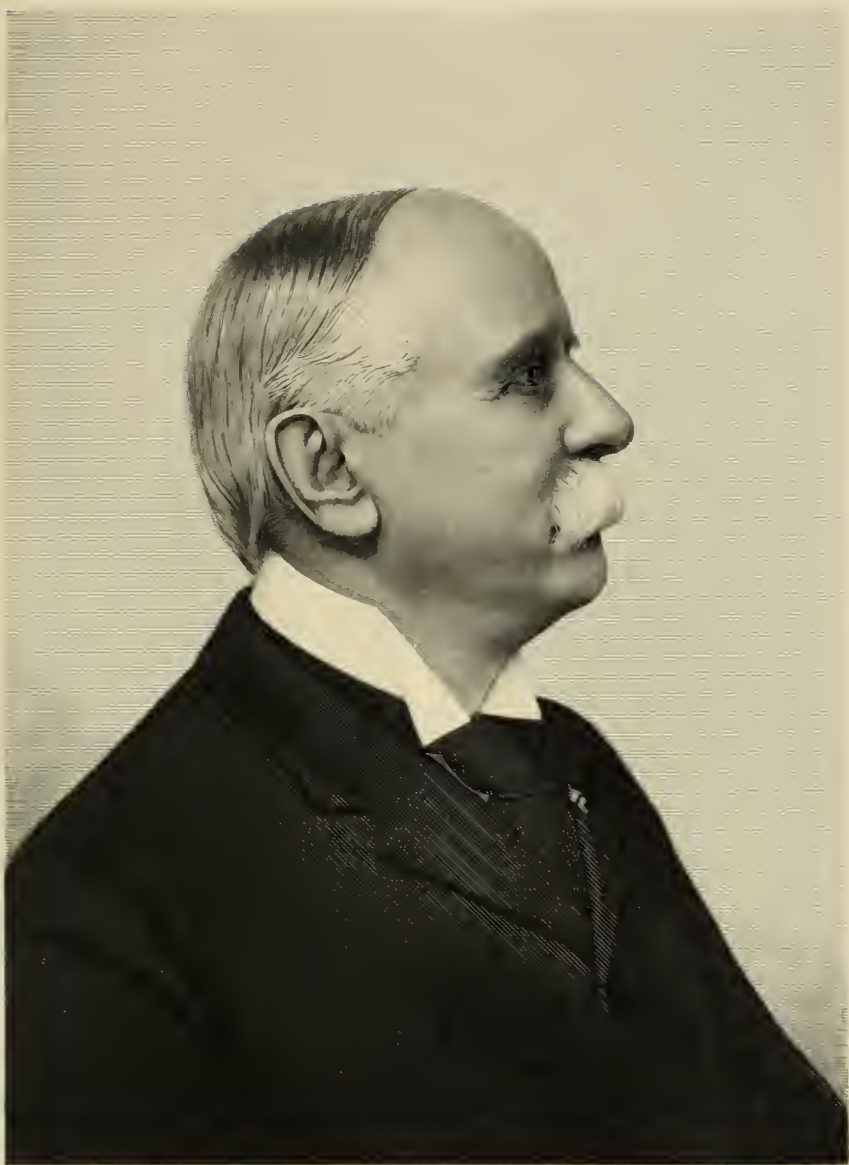
As his success came from his own efforts, he assisted many young men to gain a foothold, and was interested in their later careers. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

November 30, 1871, Mr. Fairman married Mary J. Sherman of Newtown, Conn., daughter of Jotham and Mary Ann (Bostwick) Sherman. They became the parents of three children: Matilda Louise, Frank Sherman (died 1899), and Marian.

On account of his prominent connection with the National Union, it will be interesting to note the following record of his connection with that order. He was admitted February 28, 1884, to Lincoln Council, No. 68; became its first president, and later served as speaker for twenty-five years; was elected senator for Illinois in 1887; vice president, June 24, 1887; trustee, June 21, 1889, and June 20, 1890; vice president, June 24, 1892; member of committee on appeals and grievances, July 21, 1893; president and trustee, July 20, 1894; president and trustee, July 19, 1895; sitting ex-president, 1896 and 1897; life member of the senate and ex-president, 1897; trustee, July 23, 1904, and re-elected trustee at each succeeding session of the senate from 1906 until his death, December 26, 1914.

In 1888, under the auspices of Lincoln Council, he conceived the idea of and inaugurated the public annual commemoration of Lincoln's birthday, and, although some difficulties had to be overcome in the beginning, the movement developed into a notable success, so that now the day is quite generally observed throughout the country, and in Illinois has become a legal holiday.

When a blameless life comes to an end,



C. D. Fairman

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it is but natural that those associated with its action should feel sorrow at the termination of a career so useful and uplifting. Yet sometimes the full force of a man's influence cannot come into play until he is removed from the scenes of his operations. The deeds he has executed then appear, and the stand he has taken on moral questions results in benefit to others. Happy indeed must a family be to possess a record of one of their loved ones like that left by the late Franklin Fairman, against whom none can rightly breathe a word of censure. For years he was one of the forceful figures in railroad circles centering at Chicago, and a most effective worker in the National Union.

JOSEPH GUILFORD FALCON

CAPTAIN JOSEPH G. FALCON was born at Cohasset, Massachusetts, October 15, 1851, a son of Peter Eliaz Falcon and Emily (Root) Falcon. His father was well known in the submarine contracting and engineering business in Massachusetts.

When Joseph Falcon was still a boy the family moved to Chicago, Illinois. There his young manhood was lived, and there he married Miss Frances Hinks. Soon thereafter he and his wife established their own home in Evanston, Illinois.

Joseph Falcon succeeded his father in business and earned a distinguished place in underwater construction work throughout the United States. He did a great deal of vital underwater development work, not only in

Illinois, but also along the New England Coast and in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Iowa and elsewhere. He developed and patented many items of machinery and equipment used today in his field. When he retired from active business some years ago, his business was carried on by his son Guilford W. Falcon. Following his retirement, Captain Falcon went to Tarpon Springs, Florida to live.

Captain Falcon lived a full and adventurous life. He retained his vigor and keenness as long as he lived. He died within a few days of his eighty-fifth birthday, on October 3, 1936. His is one of the most interesting personal records in the earlier history of Chicago.

BERNARD FANTUS

DR. BERNARD FANTUS was born in Budapest, Hungary, September 1, 1874. Before coming to the United States, when he was about fifteen years of age, he had laid the foundation for his education in Vienna.

In 1899 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, Illinois. From 1902 to 1913 he was in charge of the Medical Dispensary at that college. In 1906 he went abroad for advance studies in Strasbourg. In 1909 he studied in Berlin. The University of Michigan gave him the degree of Master of Science in 1915.

He served as professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the University of Illinois College of Medicine from 1903 to 1924. He was professor of Physiology from 1913 to 1917 at the College of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois. That year he was made associate professor of Medicine at Rush Medical College. In 1932 he returned to the faculty of his alma mater and he was professor there throughout the rest of his life.

His life long interest was therapeutics. He came to be recognized as a great point of contact between the physician and druggist. Following his death many druggists seemed to feel that "Pharmacy had lost its best friend in the Medical Profession."

He was a member of the Committee on Revisions of the United States Pharmacopœia National Formula and Recipe Book for many years. He was always active and interested in the American Pharmaceutical Association.

He is author of a very valuable collection of books and articles on prescription writing,

candy medication, useful cathartics, and on the general technic of medication. He contributed a great deal to "The Therapy of the Cook County Hospital" published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

He was largely to be thanked for the development of the Solutions Laboratory of Cook County Hospital where he was director of Therapeutics.

His studies on reactions following intravenous administration of fluids were a valued contribution. For nearly twenty-five years he was editor of the "Year Book of General Therapeutics." He was also editor of "Merck's Manual" and of the "Digest of Therapeutics."

It was Dr. Fantus who first developed the thought of transforming the area between Cook County Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, Rush Medical College, and the Student Y.M.C.A. into a park for convalescents.

It was, primarily, Dr. Fantus who established the "Blood Bank" at Cook County Hospital, on March 18, 1937. This practice has spread to similar institutions throughout the nation and is of inestimable value where emergencies are constantly at hand.

He was a member of Phi Rho Sigma, Alpha Omega Alpha, Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Society and of other organizations, and an honorary member of the American Therapeutic Society.

Dr. Fantus died April 14, 1940. He was one of the truly great teachers of medical science.

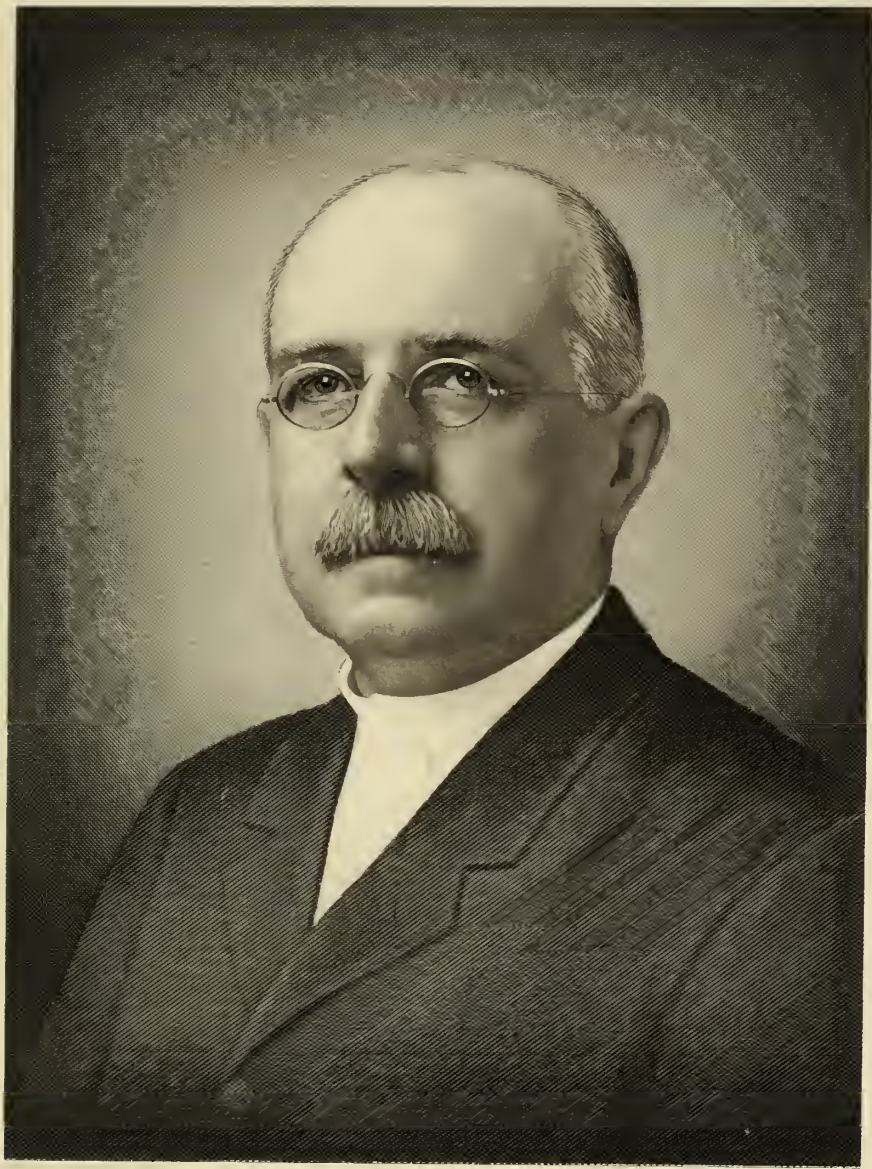
ALBERT GEORGE FARR

ALBERT G. FARR was born at Brandon, Vermont, December 3, 1851, a son of Flavius Josephus and Chastina Eliza Buck (Parkhurst) Farr. His parents were both natives of Vermont. The family are strictly of English stock, the first representative in America having come to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629.

Albert G. Farr was a student in the seminary at Brandon during 1861-67, and in 1870 was graduated first in his class, from the Columbus (Ohio) High School. He had hoped to attend a technical school, but owing to his father's illness his plans were necessarily changed and he joined the teaching staff of the Columbus High School and thus continued for nine years, at which time he was made principal of that institution, serving two years. In 1881 Mr. Farr came to Chicago and became a clerk in the law firm of Willard & Driggs, the junior member being a friend of the Farr family. At that time the late Mr. N. W. Harris, who subsequently became the head of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, had desk room with the law firm, and a warm friendship grew between Mr. Farr and Mr. Harris. In 1882 Mr. Farr was admitted to the bar as a general attorney, and continued to practice as such for some years, but gradually abandoned practice owing to his increasing duties pertaining to the Harris interests with which he became identified in 1891, when he was made a member of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., bankers of Chicago, New York and Boston. On its incorporation in 1907 he was made a director and vice-president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. At the time of his death, December 22, 1913, he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of this institution. He was a director and a member of the executive committee of the

Michigan State Telephone Company; a director of the Terre Haute (Indiana) Water Works Company, and a trustee of Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin, of which institution he was also treasurer from 1908-10. Mr. Farr was an ardent advocate of collegiate training and one of his favorite charities was aiding young people to secure the advantage of a college education. The Alice Parkhurst Farr Alcove, in the Public Library of Ripon, was given and constantly added to by Mr. Farr, and he was also much interested in starting a department for the circulation of good sheet music. He was a trustee and supporter of the Brandon Free Public Library as well. Stephen A. Douglas was also a native of Brandon, and it seemed very fitting that some memorial to his memory should be erected there. In 1913 a marble monument with two bronze tablets was given by Mr. Farr and set up by the town authorities in front of the house in which Douglas was born a hundred years before.

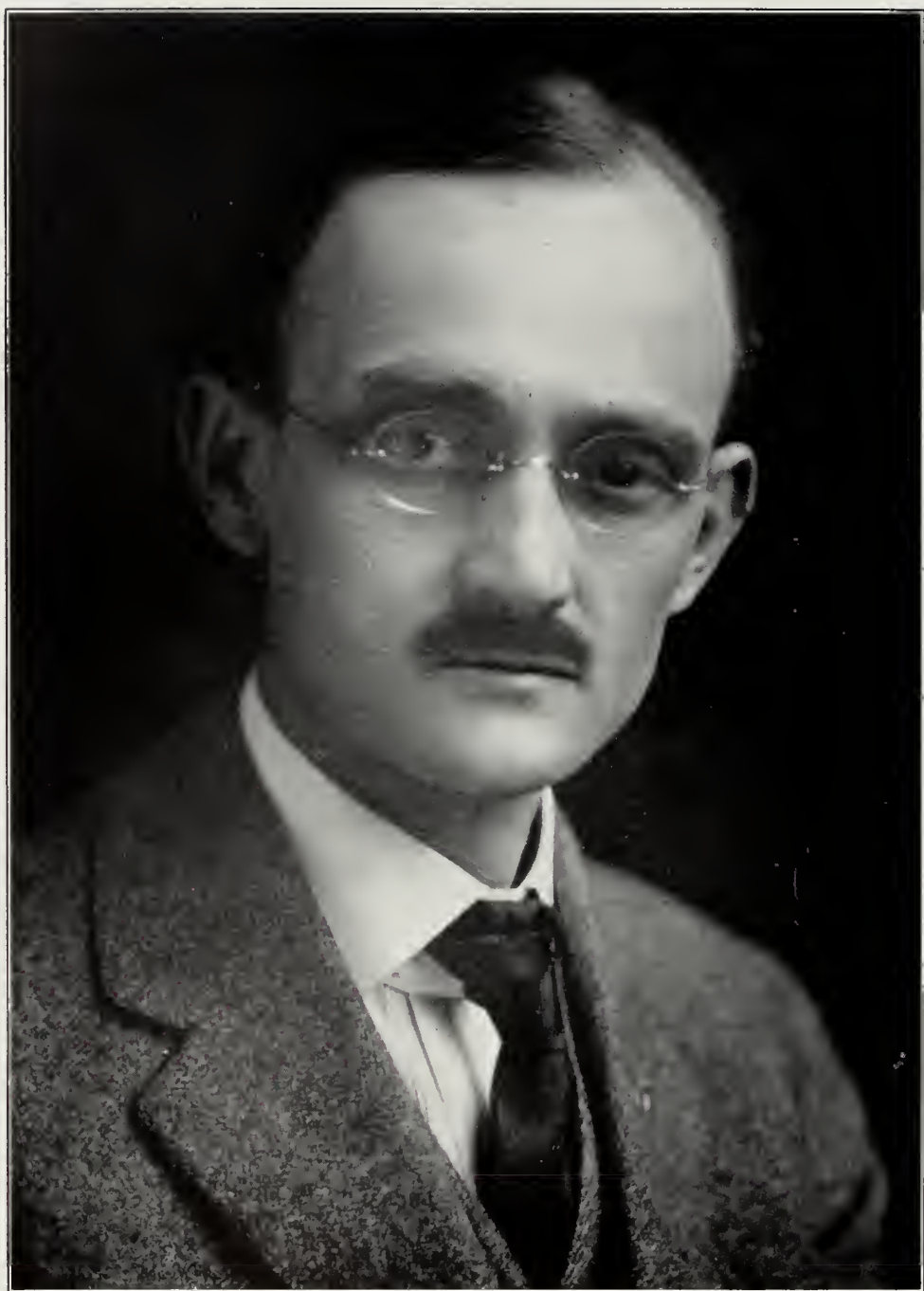
Mr. Farr married (first) Miss Alice Parkhurst of Berlin, Wisconsin, on July 23, 1873. She died in 1888, leaving one daughter, Shirley Farr. On April 30, 1890, Mr. Farr was married (second) to Miss Lottie Snow of Chicago, who died in 1911. Mr. Farr attended the services of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church and served on the board of trustees of the Bishop Cheney Memorial Fund. In politics he was an Independent Republican. For some years he was a member of the Union League, the Quadrangle, the Chicago Literary and the South Shore Country clubs, all of Chicago, and the Green Mountain Club of his native state, in which last he took particular interest. The summer residence of the family was at Brandon, Vermont, for Mr. Farr never lost his affection for his native town and its people.



H. G. Harr

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JOHN ADRIAN GARCIA

JOHN ADRIAN GARCIA

JOHN ADRIAN GARCIA was born at St. Louis, Missouri, August 26, 1875, a son of Dr. Charles Garcia and Margaret Mary (Connallen) Garcia. His father was head of St. Mary's Infirmary at St. Louis.

John A. Garcia was graduated from St. Louis University at St. Louis at the age of nineteen; then, in 1900, he received his degree of Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering from the School of Mines, University of Missouri. He received the degree of Master of Engineering in 1903 and of Doctor of Engineering in 1928.

He began his professional career, in railroad construction and location, in Missouri, Arkansas, Arizona and Oklahoma in 1900. From that time on his work can be briefly summarized as follows: He was active in the construction, development and operation of coal mines in the United States, Mexico and Canada from 1904 to 1908. That year he was made chief engineer of the Dering Coal Company. Subsequently he became general superintendent; then he was elected vice-president and general manager of the Dering Coal Company and of the Brazil Block Coal Company.

In 1911 he became president of the Allen and Garcia Company. This company is internationally recognized as specialists in the mining of coal, rock salt and fluor spar. Mr. Garcia continued at the head of this distinguished firm of consulting engineers until the close of his life.

Mr. Garcia was married September 6, 1902 to Miss Virginia Mae Seay of Rolla, Missouri. She is a niece of Governor Seay of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Garcia have a son and a daughter, John Adrian Garcia, Jr. and Virginia Garcia McCarthy.

Mr. Garcia was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Illinois Mining Institute, the Western Society of Engineers, the Engineers' Club and the University Club.

He was president of the Western Society of Engineers in 1928-29. He was also a member of the Tau Beta Pi honorary fraternity.

The death of John A. Garcia came, just before he reached his sixty-fourth birthday, on August 11, 1939. He was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by everyone who knew him well. He was one of the ablest mining engineers in America.

ERICH GERSTENBERG

ERICH GERSTENBERG was born at Chicago, Illinois, November 29, 1858.

As a young man, his father, Charles (Carl) Gerstenberg, left Hildesheim, Germany, where his family was well established in a publishing business, lived a while in London and Paris and finally came to America. One of the early Fergus Directories of Chicago carries an advertisement of his first business venture.

He returned to Hildesheim for Hermine, daughter of Chief Justice Wilhelm Helmboldt, and came back with his bride to Chicago.

In a short while he became one of the well-known grain and produce merchants and his firm, C. Gerstenberg and Co., was among the first listed on the Chicago Board of Trade. His residence was on North Dearborn Street, a block north of the old Historical Society building, and he rebuilt at the same location after the Chicago fire (now 670 North Dearborn Avenue).

The fire shortened the academic education of his oldest son, Erich, who went to Wiedinger Collegiate School and Dyrenforth's Business College, and thrust him into his father's business. Erich was not yet of age when his father died in 1879, but he carried on the business, taking in as partner, young William Kroeschell.

As senior member of the firm, as guardian of his younger brother, Adolph, and of his two sisters, Emma and Bertha, Erich sought to hide his youth by a formality of manner, a quiet dignity, and very becoming sideburns which throughout the years gained for him the compliment of being "a gentleman of the old school."

Young people never tired of hearing his reminiscences of pioneer Chicago. One episode, like a painted canvas of a little boy, recalls the flavor of those prairie days. He said: "I remember being taken out for a walk in a diagonal direction from our home on Dearborn Avenue to the Chicago Avenue

Bridge, across prairie in summer time, upon planks, put there for pedestrians, as the prairies were flooded in June. I remember being clad in white linens and bending my body sideways to avoid being bitten by either ducks or geese (white in color). They would swim along by my side."

In 1899 Erich and Adolph became partners in Gerstenberg and Co. and their association was one of fine integrity, carrying through the years their traditional inheritance. Erich retired in 1927. Adolph continued with his sons, Carl and Raymond. Carl died in 1935, Adolph in 1941. Raymond, in 1942, continues the Gerstenberg name, the oldest to be continuously associated with the Chicago Board of Trade.

Erich Gerstenberg married Miss Julia Wieschendorff of Chicago, and their one child is Alice Gerstenberg, well-known playwright.

Mrs. Erich Gerstenberg will be remembered as one of the most charming, able, and beautiful women in the earlier social, civic, and cultural life of Chicago. Her death occurred in 1938.

Erich Gerstenberg died November 3, 1940, in his eighty-second year, one of Chicago's loyal sons, born there, living a lifetime there, giving his best cooperation to a young city's business, civic and cultural demands, and winning respect everywhere for his integrity and kindness.

His residence for the greater part of his life was the house he had built at 539 Deming Place in the Lakeview District. (Georgian Court, a large apartment house stands there now.) His summer home was at Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin.

He died in his apartment, 1120 Lake Shore Drive, overlooking Lake Michigan. He never grew tired of looking at the lake. In spite of travels in Europe and in America, he remained ever content with Chicago, the pioneer city which had needed men of worth like him in its formative years.



ERICH GERSTENBERG

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Chas W. Gindale

CHARLES WILLIAM GINDELE

CHARLES WILLIAM GINDELE was born in Schweinfurth, Bavaria, Germany, April 19, 1847, a son of John George Gindele and Louisa (Hirscheimer) Gindele, who came to the United States in 1850, and located at Chicago in September, 1852.

His early educational opportunities were those afforded by the public schools of Chicago, but, before completing his education, although only a boy in his 'teens, he answered the call of President Lincoln for troops and tendered his services in the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was later promoted to the rank of corporal, being honorably discharged as such in June, 1865.

Following the war he took a business course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, and in the spring of 1866 became street numbering clerk on the Board of Public Works. Two years later, in the spring of 1868, he was taken into his father's firm, known as J. G. Gindele & Sons, established in 1857, which controlled a large building and contracting business and from which the corporation of the Charles W. Gindele Company, engineers and general contractors, was later evolved. For years Mr. Gindele executed the contracts for many of the most important building and construction works of the city of Chicago, including that of the courthouse, the custom house and post office, the construction of the battleship "Illinois" at the Columbian Exposition, the Calumet Club and other club houses, together with equally important buildings all over the country. Mr. Gindele also devoted much attention to railroad construction.

Mr. Gindele was married March 26, 1880, in Chicago, to Miss Ida Lucy Elliott Ash. One son was born to them, John George Gindele, who died in infancy. The mother passed away October 16, 1897.

Mr. Gindele was married July 29, 1908, to Miss Margretha Carline Schneble, and to this marriage three children were born:

Charles William Gindele, Jr. (deceased), Margretha Ida Gindele, and Carl W. Gindele.

Mr. Gindele's prominence and worth to his city may, in a measure, be judged by the numerous representative organizations with which he was officially or otherwise connected, and by the responsible positions to which he was elected and re-elected. He belonged to the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, which he served as president in 1893 and again in 1899; also to the Mason's and Builders' Association, which he served as president for two years. He served in the office of president of the Building Construction Employers' Association of Chicago, having been first elected in July, 1911, at the time of its organization, and three times thereafter re-elected, in 1912, 1913 and 1914.

In this capacity, and as president of the executive board of the Building Contractors' Employers' Association, he being the first honorary member to be elected to that post, he was responsible, perhaps more than any other, for bringing about peace and harmony to the formerly harassed Chicago building industry. It was largely through his exercise of tact, his wise discrimination, unimpeachable integrity, and exalted sense of justice, that desired results were brought about.

By no means do the associations above referred to include all of the intimate connections which Mr. Gindele had with important gatherings and organizations in the industrial world, but they indicate his great usefulness and his high standing.

He was a member of the Builder's Club of which he was president in 1901, and of the Hamilton Club, the Press Club, and the South Shore Country Club.

Charles William Gindele passed away December 9, 1918. In every problem of life presented to him, he showed resourcefulness and dignified capability and stood as one of the men of mark of Chicago.

RICHARD FREDERICK GLOEDE

RICHARD FREDERICK GLOEDE, horticulturist, was born at Pommern, Germany, January 5, 1871, a son of William H. Gloede. The father was government forester for King William and had charge of a domaine of thousands of acres.

Richard F. Gloede came to the United States, with his parents, in 1883. The family first located at Cleveland, Ohio, and then, moved to Chicago, Illinois, about 1887.

Richard F. Gloede opened a flower shop in Chicago, and he also grew flowers of exceptional rarity and beauty for various flower shows in his greenhouses in Chicago and in Evanston. He possessed an inherited natural ability in the growing of flowers, plants, shrubs and trees, and he had exceptionally fine training. In the course of time he became nationally recognized as one of the ablest men of his profession in the Nation.

Richard F. Gloede was married May 16, 1893, in Chicago, to Miss Ida W. Pressler, a daughter of David Christopher Pressler and Maria (Hunstock) Pressler. Her father was a pioneer resident of Chicago, having come from Germany in 1837 at the age of four. He was a well known business man here, and a building contractor and ship builder. He went through the Chicago fire. It is interesting to record that all the money and valuable papers belonging to the First National Bank were stored at his home for safe keeping throughout the fire. In 1860 he operated the shipyard of Pressler and Duncan at San Francisco, building and repairing ships. Mr. and Mrs. Pressler had a family of five sons and five daughters. David C. Pressler died, in his sixty-eighth year, in 1899. Mrs. Pressler lived to be seventy-three.

Mr. and Mrs. Gloede have three sons: Raymond W. F.; Randolph C. (who died October 19, 1926); and Robert E. S. Gloede. There are four grandchildren and one great granddaughter. The family home is at Evanston, Illinois.

It was in 1899 that Mr. and Mrs. Gloede

moved to Evanston and established their home and their greenhouses. Throughout all of their years together they worked and planned, side by side, and in very close companionship. She had always been his inspiration and encouragement. Together they earned a place among Illinois' best known floriculturists and horticulturists, and, together, they established their fine reputation in landscape gardening and in the hybridizing of rare delphiniums. Together they educated their three sons in their profession.

They moved to their present location in 1907 and there they created the "Gloede Hidden Gardens" which is a most interesting place. In the gardens is the Gloede family home nestling among rare beautiful trees and plantings, and filled with historical wonders of many lands. In the gardens, among their many treasures, rests the remains of the famous Pottawatomie Tree, great forest giant some six hundred years old, also the famous Treaty Tree, of Chicago history. The gardens are known throughout the United States and abroad, and are visited by hundreds of people each year, all of whom are most graciously received.

It is also interesting to record that, together, Mr. and Mrs. Gloede, in a search that has covered many years, located, in Illinois woods, more than two hundred of the famous and historic Indian Trail trees. The value and interest of their discovery is shown in the fact that history records less than a dozen such trail trees. Mr. and Mrs. Gloede have photographed them and have made maps showing how to reach them.

In his work as a landscape gardener, Mr. Gloede developed many of the finest private estates in the Chicago area. His work today beautifies many city parks and government grounds here and elsewhere. Mr. Gloede was the constructor of Indian Boundary Park, and of the world-known Japanese Gardens on Wooded Island in Jackson Park, Chicago. He also did much of the landscaping for the Century of Progress Exposition at such locations as the famous Lincoln



RICHARD FREDERICK GLOEDE

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MRS. RICHARD FREDERICK GLOEDE

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Group. Such specimens of his work give some indication of the exceptional quality of his abilities.

Mr. and Mrs. Gloede were pioneers in experimenting with the electrical culture of plants, out-of-doors and under glass, in their Conservatories at Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. Gloede fostered the idea of illuminating outdoor Christmas trees during the holiday season, beginning about fifty years ago. He pioneered the flood-lighting of gardens as far back as 1891.

For years Mr. and Mrs. Gloede have been noted for their hybridizing of plants, especially delphiniums. Their choice delphiniums are known throughout the flower centers of the world. They also produced the Wonder Berry, a cross between a strawberry and a raspberry. Many interesting hybrids are accredited to Mr. and Mrs. Gloede. A number of United States patents were issued to Mr. Gloede.

Together, Mr. and Mrs. Gloede have given a fine service in helping others to see and appreciate nature's wonderful work.

Mr. Gloede was a member of the Burbank Society which honor is bestowed in recognition of achievements in horticulture and floriculture upon but a few persons.

Richard F. Gloede died February 20, 1939, in his sixty-ninth year. As an architect and constructor of landscape gardening, and in hybridizing plant life, he was a leader in his profession. He was a great nature lover, having been born with an exceptional appreciation of trees, flowers, and all kindred things. His life carried out the advice of the motto on his father's coat-of-arms: "Leave the World more beautiful than you found it." Mr. and Mrs. Gloede together have accomplished a great deal for which they are to be thanked. "He is happiest who hath the Power to gather Wisdom from a Flower."

LEROY ALBERT GODDARD

LEROY ALBERT GODDARD was born at Marion, Illinois, June 22, 1854, a son of James T. and Winefred (Spiller) Goddard. He was the youngest in a large family.

He went to public schools at Marion and at Carbondale, Illinois. He was elected city Treasurer of Marion when he was but twenty-one years old, and Mayor when he was twenty-three.

His subsequent distinguished career can be summarized as follows:

He was a merchant and banker at Marion until 1890, in which year he organized and became president of the First National Bank of Mount Carmel, Illinois. In 1892 he came to Chicago and became associated with the Fort Dearborn National Bank.

He was made president of that bank in 1903. In 1908 he joined the State Bank of Chicago. He was made president in 1909, and so continued until 1919, when he was made chairman of its board of directors. He retired in January 1931.

He had also been president of the Chicago

Clearing House; Treasurer of the Chicago Stock Exchange; member of the Normal School Board of Illinois; ex-president of the Illinois Bankers' Association; a governing and a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago; a life member of the Field Museum of Natural History and of the Chicago Historical Society; and a member of the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution, the Chicago Club, the Union League Club of Chicago, the Racquet Club and the Bankers' Club. He was president of the Union League Club and Bankers' Club. He was a 33rd degree Mason.

Leroy A. Goddard was married November 14, 1888 at Vincennes, Indiana, to Miss Anna Breidenthal, who survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard have lived at 1419 North State Street, Chicago, for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Goddard gave the lovely Goddard Chapel to Marion, Illinois.

Leroy A. Goddard died on January 22, 1936. His is one of the most distinguished careers in the history of banking in Chicago.



LEROY ALBERT GODDARD

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ALBERT WHALING GOODRICH

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THE LATE Albert W. Goodrich of Chicago, owner and operator of steamships on the Great Lakes, was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 24, 1868, a son of Albert E. Goodrich and Rosamond Frances (Whaling) Goodrich.

In 1858 his father founded the Goodrich Transit Company which, as years passed, became one of the largest and best known steamship lines on the Great Lakes.

Albert W. Goodrich, as a boy, went to school in Chicago; then he studied in Dresden, Germany. About 1885 he went to work for the Goodrich Transit Company. In 1889 he was made president of the company and he continued to fill that important office, with success and distinction until 1921, in which year the business was sold. Mr. Goodrich was one of the leaders in Great Lakes shipping for many years.

In 1914 he participated in an international conference held in London, England, to increase the safety of life at sea. At the conference he represented the steamship companies engaged in carrying passengers on the Great Lakes.

From 1917 to 1921 Mr. Goodrich ren-

dered Chicago a fine service as a commissioner of Lincoln Park.

In 1927 he was appointed Fire Commissioner of the City of Chicago, which office he held for four years.

He was long a member of the Great Lakes Passenger Lines Association, the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Tavern Club, and the Chicago Club.

He possessed a true appreciation of beauty and his home is a treasure house of art.

Mr. Goodrich was married November 1, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth McKay, a daughter of James Robert McKay who will be remembered as an early day grain merchant in Chicago. She died in 1918. There are two daughters and a son: Elizabeth (Mrs. C. Goodwin Cushing), Rosamond (Mrs. Kenneth Carpenter) and Albert E. Goodrich.

On February 11, 1920, Mr. Goodrich married Miss Anna Ambrose, a daughter of William T. Ambrose.

The death of Albert W. Goodrich occurred March 30, 1938, in his seventieth year. He was one of the most distinguished men in Chicago.

WALTER A. GRAFF

WALTER A. GRAFF was born in Clarinda, Iowa, December 31, 1874, a son of Valentine Graff and Nannie (Fairley) Graff. We believe the following review of his most interesting life to be correct.

As a boy he attended Lake Forest Academy at Lake Forest, Illinois; and in 1896 he graduated from Lake Forest College.

After that he went to work for the Merchants National Bank in Chicago. In 1908 he went with Kleybolte and Company, handling investment securities. Then, for a time, he was associated with McCoy and Company, investment bankers. Later he went into business for himself.

From there he was called to become vice-president of Lyon, Gary and Company. When that business was reorganized in 1920 as Baker, Fentress and Company he was made vice-president. He so continued until 1927, at which time he was chosen president. He filled that important office until his death. Baker, Fentress and Company and their predecessor, Lyon, Gary and Company, have

long been recognized as outstanding bankers to the lumber trade of America.

Mr. Graff was also president of the Chehalem Lumber Company, chairman of the Board of the Medford Corporation, and vice-president of the Arkamiss Lumber Company, and of the Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company; and he was a director of the Port Orford Cedar Company, of the Wisconsin Coosa Company, and of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company of Florida.

Mr. Graff was married July 1, 1909 at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Ruth Kimball, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Kimball. They have one son, Walter A. Graff, Jr., and one daughter, Ruth Kimball Graff (Mrs. John G. McKechnie).

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also belonged to the University Club and the Flossmore Country Club.

Walter A. Graff died April 21, 1937. He was one of the best known and most highly regarded men in America in the field of lumbering and of lumber financing.



WALTER A. GRAFF

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ERNEST ROBERT GRAHAM

ERNEST ROBERT GRAHAM

ERNEST R. GRAHAM was born in Lowell, Michigan, August 22, 1866, a son of Robert and Emma (Post) Graham. It was in 1888 that he came to Chicago and began his career here.

He entered the employ of Holabird and Root, architects. His ability and his effectiveness were of such unusual worth that, only a few years later, he was chosen to become assistant director of works during the construction and operation of Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition.

In 1904 he was made a partner in D. H. Burnham and Company, architects. In 1912 he became senior partner in Graham, Burnham and Company. It was in 1917 the firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst and White was formed, with Mr. Graham as the senior partner. This firm became known and exceptionally highly regarded throughout America and abroad. They have been the architects of many famous structures, including the Chase National Bank Building, Wanamaker's Store Building, Flat Iron Building, Equitable Building, and Eighty Maiden Lane, all in New York City; the General Post Office, and the Union Passenger Station, in Washington, D. C.; the Union Trust Building, and the Union Passenger Station and Terminal Tower, in Cleveland, Ohio; the Field Museum of Natural History, the John G. Shedd Aquarium, the Continental-Illinois National Bank Building, the 208 South La Salle Street Building, the stores of Marshall Field and Company, Merchan-

dise Mart, Union Passenger Station, Straus Building, the New Chicago Post Office, Field Building, State Bank Building, and Twenty Wacker Drive Building, all in Chicago, Illinois; the Title and Trust Building, and the Pennsylvania Station in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the Selfridge and Company store in London, England; and other structures of like character.

Mr. Graham was one of the ablest, most helpful and public-spirited men that Chicago has ever had. Throughout the long period of his residence here his fine influence was felt in countless ways.

Mr. Graham was married in 1894 to Miss Carlotta Hall of Chicago. She died in December, 1923.

On December 14, 1925 Mr. Graham was married, at Stokes Poges, England, to Mrs. Ruby Powell Leffingwell.

Mr. Graham was a member of the Chicago Club, Mid-Day Club, Old Elm, Sleepy Hollow, Shore Acres, and Racquet clubs in Chicago, and the Metropolitan Club, and Bankers Club, in New York.

He was a trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History and was vice-president of the John G. Shedd Aquarium.

In his will, Mr. Graham has provided for the gift of a School of Fine Arts to be created at the discretion of his trustees.

Ernest R. Graham died November 22, 1936. He was one of the most distinguished men Chicago has known.

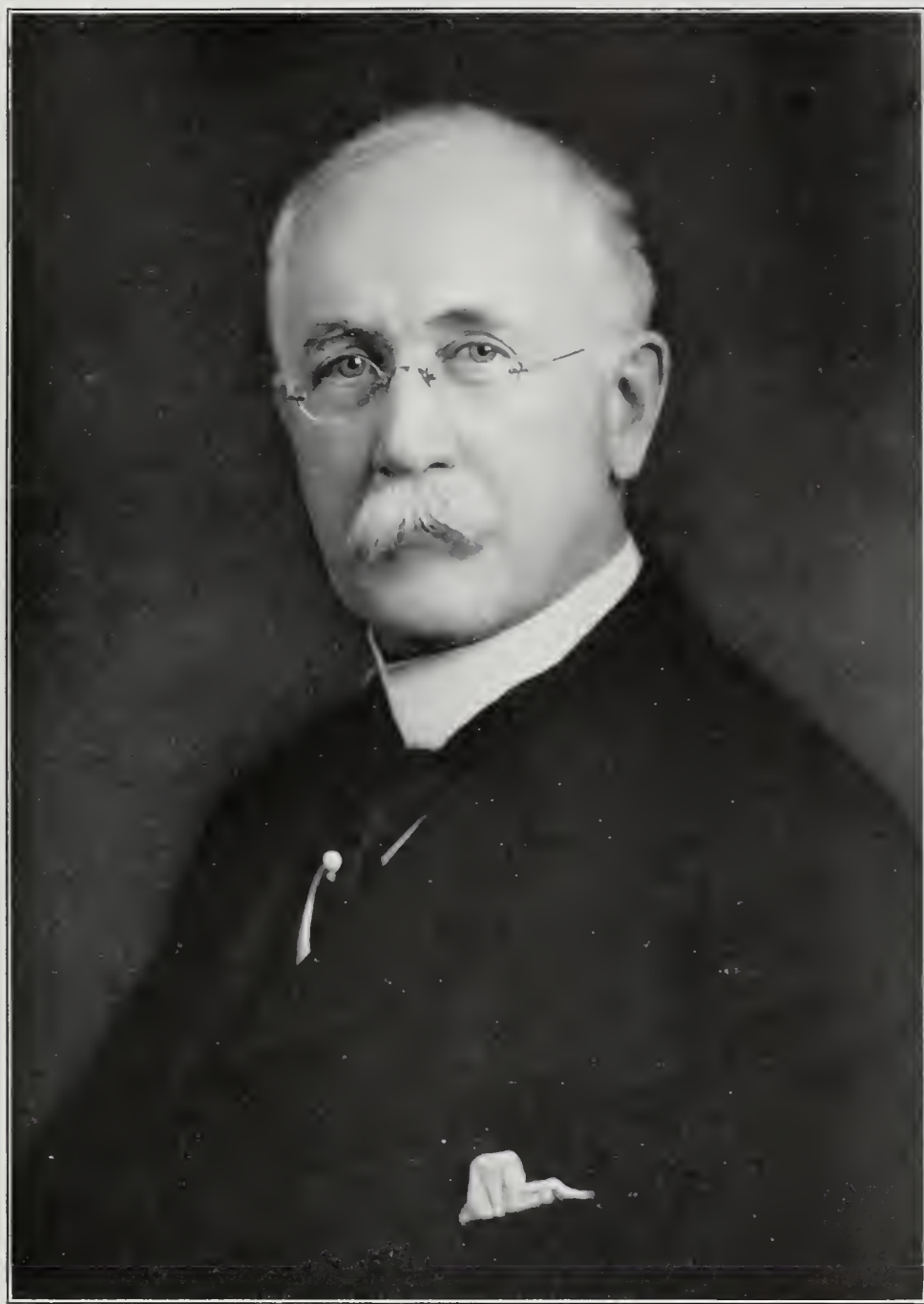
ROBERT BOWMAN GREGORY

ROBERT BOWMAN GREGORY was born at Jonesville, Michigan, September 4, 1848, a son of Robert and Elizabeth Ann (Bowman) Gregory. Robert Gregory was born at Newport, New Hampshire, September 4, 1811; and his wife was born at Clermont, New Hampshire, July 11, 1822. They came to Michigan in 1837 and were married January 18 of the following year. In 1863 Robert Bowman Gregory came to Chicago with his parents, and was engaged as office boy for Root & Cady, leaving that concern to become a messenger boy for the State Savings Bank. In 1864 the firm of Lyon & Healy came into existence as a music house, and Mr. Gregory was engaged as a clerk, later becoming a traveling salesman for the firm. From the age of nineteen years to that of twenty-five, Mr. Gregory represented his house upon the road, and during that period he exhibited such traits of character that Mr. Healy selected him to travel through Europe to purchase for the firm the smaller musical instruments they required in the conduct of their business. It had been the practice of the firm to buy from New York City importers, but Mr. Healy, with a wider outlook, realized the desirability of coming into direct touch with the owners of these instruments. As the opportunity was thus offered, Mr. Gregory took many trips to places of interest on the continent, in order to add to his store of knowledge. He was very particular to make these trips at his own personal expense. In 1880, Mr. Gregory was given an interest in the firm, and when it was incorporated he was admitted as a general partner, and from 1907 served as its president continuously, with the exception of two years when he was chairman of the board. It was Mr. Gregory who strongly advised the installation of a talking machine department, at a time when such action was a decided innovation. In addition to his con-

nection with Lyon & Healy, Mr. Gregory was a director of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company, and a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

On December 18, 1880, Mr. Gregory was married to Miss Addie Vanderpoel Hibbard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gold Hibbard of Chicago, the ceremony being performed in Grace Episcopal Church. A mention of Mrs. Gregory's parents appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory became the parents of the following children: Eleanor, who married Raymond E. Durham, is the mother of Elizabeth Champlin, Robert Gregory and Raymond E. Durham, Jr.; Grace, who died August 10, 1904, and Ruth, who married Arthur Sweetser of Boston, Mass., is the mother of four surviving children. Mr. Gregory's greatest delight was his family, and his grandchildren were his constant companions. In 1900 the Gregory family commenced traveling extensively, visiting many places in this country, South America, Egypt, Japan, Bermuda and Algiers, and in 1911 encircled the globe. The Gregory home for years has been at 1638 Prairie Avenue, Chicago. In 1891 Mr. Gregory built a summer home in Highland Park, Illinois, on the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. This they enlarged from time to time. Mr. Gregory was a vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church for many years. He was trustee of the Waterman School for Girls, the Church Home for the Aged and of the Legal Aid Society. He belonged to the Union League, Chicago Athletic, and Exmoor Country Clubs. His death occurred December 14, 1918, and in his passing Chicago lost one of its most representative and public-spirited citizens.

Mrs. Gregory has written "A Great Grandmother Remembers," reviewing an exceptionally long and happy life in Chicago.



ROBERT BOWMAN GREGORY

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FELIX JOSEPH GRIFFEN

FELIX JOSEPH GRIFFEN

FELIX J. GRIFFEN, early resident of River Forest, Illinois, was born on a farm in Wayne County, New York, November 17, 1848, a son of Joseph and Matilda (Thomas) Griffen.

The following review of his life is correct so far as our records indicate.

The Griffens were a fine, old Quaker family in New York State. Felix J. Griffen was only four years old when his father died. As a boy he went to school near his home, and then attended Marion Academy, in the vicinity. Graduating there he was subsequently chosen in Wayne County to become superintendent of schools. He resigned that office later to take up the study of law, first at the Albany Law School, and then at Columbia University.

About 1877 he went west to Chicago, Illinois, and there established himself in the practice of law. It was in 1880 that he made his home in the western suburban area which is now River Forest. He helped to organize that Village and he was its first elected President.

Mr. Griffen continued to be active in the general practice of law throughout the rest of his life, a period of about forty years. He was attorney of many of the important

residential villages, west of Chicago, including Melrose Park, Harlem, Elmhurst, LaGrange, Hinsdale and others. He was also widely known and highly regarded among the many German farmers in Western Cook County and DuPage County. Many of them were his clients.

He was a director of the River Forest State Bank.

Mr. Griffen's daughter, Miss Alice Griffen, worked in his office with him for a number of years.

Mr. Griffen's marriage took place December 19, 1872, at Marion, New York. He married Miss Ellen Tassell, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Tassell of Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Griffen have two daughters, Alice Griffen and Cora Griffen. The family home has been in River Forest for nearly sixty years.

Mr. Griffen was a member of the School Board that was influential in securing the present Oak Park and River Forest Township High School.

Felix J. Griffen died November 1, 1918. His wife's death occurred April 19, 1939. They are both remembered with respect and affection.

ALFRED H. GROSS

ALFRED H. GROSS was born at Whitby, Ontario, Canada, July 8, 1861, a son of George Conrad Gross and Fanny Rankin (Appleton) Gross. Theirs is an old and notable English family.

George Conrad Gross was a prominent manufacturer in Southampton, England, where he was engaged in the copper industry. He was also in charge of the cannon which guarded the harbor of South Hampton. Subsequently he came to America with the expectation of building steamships here, a work for which his experience in earlier years fitted him. However, he found this to be impractical at that time. Then he became active in the building of public service gas works in the country, and he built many successful plants both in the United States and Canada. In his later years he established his residence in the town of Whitby, Ontario, and became a well-known hardware merchant there.

Alfred H. Gross attended schools in Whitby, then he entered Toronto University, taking three courses there. Following his graduation in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he continued his studies at Johns Hopkins University in the United States.

He practiced law for a year in Toronto, after which he came to Chicago, Illinois. There, for a time, he worked in the law office of Hines and Dunne. Then he was in partnership with John C. King.

Mr. Gross was also a member of the National Gas and Water Company which

built a number of important gas works in Illinois and elsewhere in the United States.

Alfred H. Gross was married December 20, 1888, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Anna Frances Rew, a daughter of Henry C. Rew and Theresa (Irwin) Rew. Her father came from a family of pioneers among whom were early settlers in Connecticut and New York state. Henry C. Rew was in the grain business in Albany and Buffalo, New York. Later he came to Chicago and was an outstanding grain merchant, a member of the D. W. Irwin Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Gross have three daughters and one son: Dorothy; Henry; Helen Theresa; and Alfreda Gross. There are six grandchildren: Sallie Anna Thomas; Dorothy Hamilton Grant; Dana Wentworth Grant; Anne Irwin Haskell; Joan Claflin Haskell; and Louis Edward Gross.

Mr. Gross was a valued member of the Chicago Bar Association, Union League Club of Chicago, Chicago Athletic Association, Glenview Golf Club, University Club of Evanston, and the York Golf Club in York Village, Maine.

The family home is in Evanston, Illinois, and their summer home in York Village, Maine.

The close of Mr. Gross' life here came, in his seventy-fifth year, on August 15, 1935. He possessed the excellent qualities of a true English gentleman. He is remembered by his many friends for his kind heart, his keen sense of humor and his love of poetry.



ALFRED H. GROSS

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H. H. Lusk

WILLIAM WIRT GURLEY

A RESIDENT of Chicago for nearly fifty years, and prominently identified with legal and business interests here for an equal period, the late William W. Gurley stands as one of the builders of Chicago's prosperity and a man whose ripened judgment and unquestioned integrity benefited every enterprise with which he was connected.

William W. Gurley was born January 27, 1851, in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, a son of John J. and Anseville C. (Armentrout) Gurley. His early training was gained in the public schools and in Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

His father was a lawyer, and W. W. Gurley began the reading of law in his father's office. In 1871 he was made superintendent of the public schools of Seville, Ohio, and served for two years. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in June, 1873.

It was in September of the following year that Mr. Gurley came to Chicago to engage in the practice of law. From his beginning here, as a young man, he advanced in the ensuing years to a recognized place among the really great lawyers of the state. His work was largely done for corporations. Mr. Gurley was general counsel for the Chicago Railways Company, for the Chicago Consoli-

dated Traction Co., Chicago Surface Lines, and other corporations. He was a director of Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc., of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company, the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company, and the Baker Lumber Company, and also a director of Lyon, Gary & Company, and vice-president of Baker Fentress & Company.

William W. Gurley was married, October 30, 1878, to Miss Mary Eva Turney, a daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Turney of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gurley have one daughter, Miss Helen Kathryn Gurley. The family attend the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. Mr. Gurley was a member of the American, Illinois State, and Chicago Bar Associations. For some years he has been a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Exmoor, Edgewater Golf, Chicago Golf, and the Transportation Club of New York City, the University Club of Chicago, and a member of Masonic order.

Mr. Gurley's life among us was notably fine and strong. His death March 11, 1923, was a distinct loss to the enterprises under his direction and a real sorrow to the many people who knew him. Mrs. Gurley survived him until January 28, 1938.

ALBERT FRANCIS HENNING

DR. ALBERT F. HENNING was born at La Grange, Illinois, February 11, 1880.

He began his education in the public schools in Iowa, and then took up the study of pharmacy at Des Moines. Then, deciding to prepare himself to become a Doctor of Medicine, he entered the Medical School of the University of Illinois. After completing his course there he received his degree in 1904.

Soon after graduating he became an associate of Dr. Ferguson. Later he went abroad and studied in Europe for two and one-half years. Upon his return to Chicago, he established his own private practice on the South

Side of the city. For some years his offices were located near Sixty-third Street and University Avenue. Then he moved to East 79th Street.

Dr. Henning's first marriage was in 1905 to Miss Mary Meagher. She died in 1910. In 1937 he married Miss Geneva Ginder. They have one daughter, Frances Henning.

Dr. Henning was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the Illinois and Chicago Medical Societies.

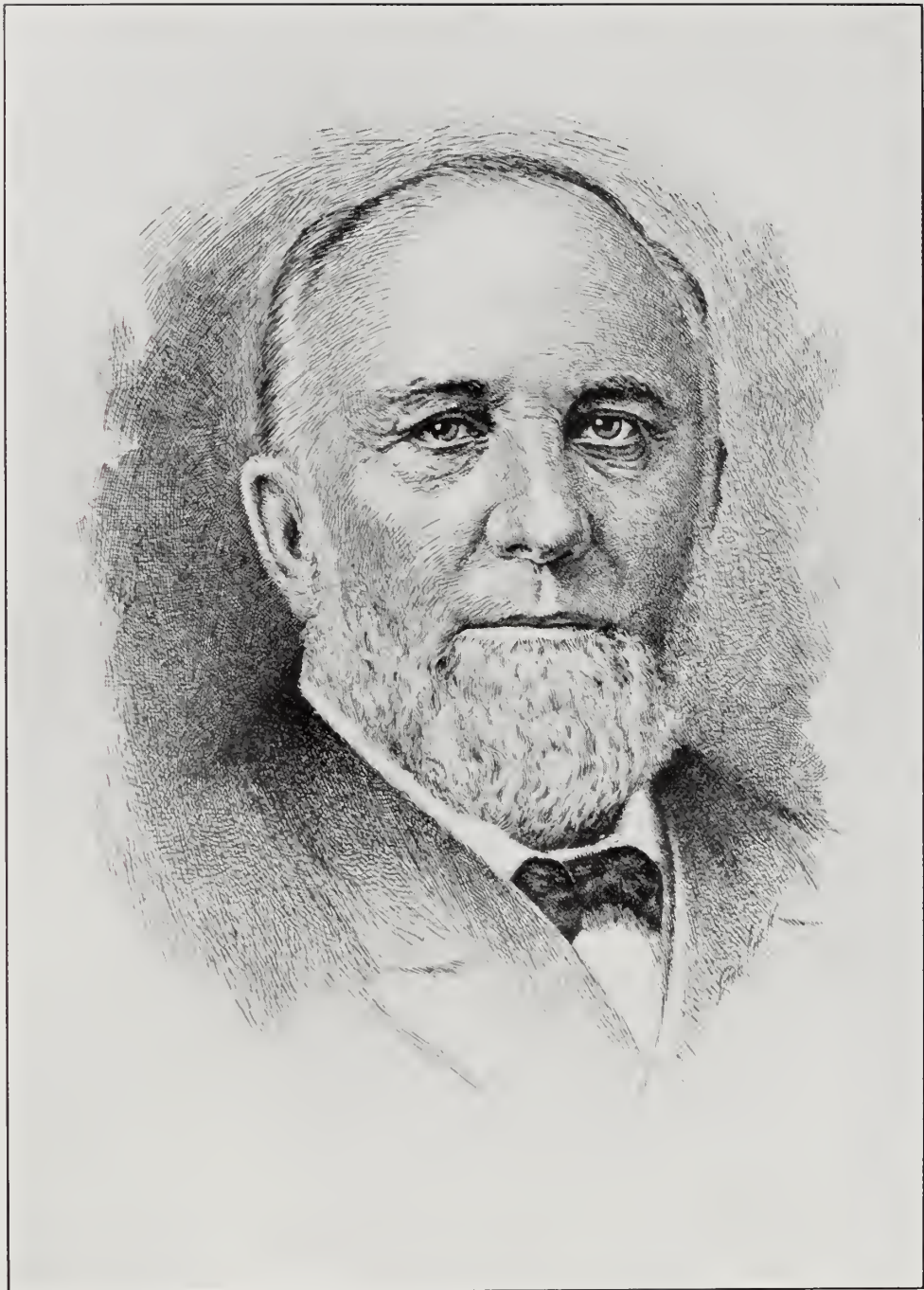
The death of Dr. Henning occurred January 25, 1941. He was one of the best known doctors of the South Side of Chicago.



ALBERT FRANCIS HENNING

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WILLIAM GOLD HIBBARD

WILLIAM GOLD HIBBARD

WILLIAM GOLD HIBBARD was born at Tompkins, New York, in 1825, a son of Joel B. and Eliza (Gold) Hibbard. He came of a fine, old eastern family which dates back to the colonial epoch in American history, one of his ancestors, Major Nathan Gold, being one of the nineteen petitioners to Charles II of England, for the first charter of Connecticut, the famous charter which was afterward "hidden in an oak."

William G. Hibbard's education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and an academy at Cortland, New York. It was in 1849 that Mr. Hibbard came to Chicago, Illinois, and became a clerk in the hardware firm of Stimson, Blair & Co. In six years he was able to establish an independent firm, associating with himself Nelson and Frederick Tuttle and George M. Grey under the firm name of Tuttle, Hibbard & Company, at 69 East South Water Street. Two years later their building was destroyed by fire, but immediately the business was re-established at what was then No. 32 Lake Street. In 1865 Messrs. Tuttle and Grey retired, and their interests were purchased by Mr. Hibbard and F. F. Spencer. Later A. C. Bartlett, who had been with the house since 1864, was admitted to partnership, and then the name became Hibbard, Spencer & Company. Continued expansion of business necessitated a move, in 1867, to Nos. 92-94 Michigan Avenue, and there, in the midst of their prosperity, they were found by the great conflagration in 1871. On the morning of October 10, however, less than twenty-four hours after their store was swept away, they resumed business with the remnants of their stock at Mr. Hibbard's residence, 1701 Prairie Avenue. This was said to be the quickest resumption of business in the history of the fire. Later, for several months, the firm occupied a one-story shed on the Lake Front, between Washington and Randolph Streets, and by the middle of June moved into their rebuilt store at the old number on Lake Street. Later the business was conducted in a massive structure which

occupied the block between State, South Water, Wabash and the river. In 1925 the company erected a fourteen-story building just north of the river.

In 1882, under the advice of Mr. Hibbard, the business was turned into a corporation known as Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Company, of which Mr. Hibbard remained president.

Mr. Hibbard was always deeply interested in Chicago's welfare. He was one of the original members of the Commercial Club of Chicago.

Mr. Hibbard was one of the founders of the Continental Bank and was a director in that and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for many years.

Contributing often to the Chicago Historical Society and the Art Institute of Chicago in their constant and ever varying development and growth, Mr. Hibbard was deeply interested in them, and after a visit to Egypt, presented a case of antique bronze utensils from the land of the Nile to the Field Museum. He traveled extensively, and in his home had a small but fine collection of paintings, including examples of Rosa Bonheur, Vibert, Troyon, Ridgeway Knight, Gloss, and others of note. He also took a most generous interest in the works of practical charity, and among many of the public institutions of this character, in which he was especially interested, was the Foundlings Home of Chicago, of which he was president for many years; St. Luke's Hospital, and Grace Episcopal Church, of which he was a warden for fourteen years.

In 1855 Mr. Hibbard was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Beekman Van Schaack, of Manlius, New York. Her father, H. C. Van Schaack, was a prominent lawyer of that city and was descended from eminent pioneer Dutch families in that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard were born eight children, namely: two sons, who died in infancy; Addie Vanderpoel, who is Mrs. Robert B. Gregory; Nellie Brewer, who is Mrs. John Buckingham; Alice Ives, now deceased, who was

Mrs. W. R. Stirling; Lillian Gold, who is Mrs. W. E. Casselberry; William Gold, Jr., and Frank.

Mr. Hibbard had many devoted friends. His death, which occurred October 11, 1903, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

The collection of Dutch antiquities, gath-

ered by Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard, were given to the Art Institute of Chicago. It is now installed in the Hutchinson Wing, to be a lasting memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard's interest in art and to their love for this city they helped to build.

A public school in Chicago has been given his honored name.

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John A. Hollister

JOHN HAMILCAR HOLLISTER

DR. JOHN H. HOLLISTER was born August 5, 1824, in Riga, New York, where he lived but two years, his parents then removing to Romeo, Michigan, where the early part of his life was spent. In 1831 the father died, leaving the widow with three little children, of whom John, then seven years of age, was the eldest. Considering the times and its frontier positions, exceptional advantages, both educational and social, were offered by the town of Romeo. Its few inhabitants were largely younger members of old New England families, bringing with them into the new West a demand for refinement and culture. The children who came up under this influence were imbued with all that is best in American civilization. Having diligently availed himself of all the advantages offered at home, the boy, at seventeen, went to Rochester, New York, to pursue his studies and determine upon his life work. Here he resided in the family of his uncle, George A. Hollister, a wealthy and influential citizen, while taking a full course in the Rochester Collegiate Institute. Deciding upon a professional career, he returned to Massachusetts, the home of his ancestors, and entered the Berkshire Medical College, from which he graduated in 1847. The mother and home were still in Romeo, and the West claimed the new-made doctor by ties not to be sundered. His first professional experience was gained at Otisco, Michigan, where he remained until 1849, when he removed with his family to Grand Rapids, Michigan. On January 2, 1849, he had married Miss Jennette Windate, to whose devotion, sympathy and counsel much of his subsequent success was due. After six happy and prosperous years in Grand Rapids, the claims of Chicago for future greatness impressed him, and a desire to be in the midst of such advantages as would be offered led him, in 1855, to locate with his wife and son in this city.

In his profession no man held a higher or more respected position than Dr. Hollister. In 1856 he was one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, and there he held

the chairs of Physiology, Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy and General Pathology. Aside from this he occupied many positions of honor and trust: 1855, Demonstrator of Anatomy at Rush Medical College: 1863-64, Surgeon to Mercy Hospital; for twenty years Clinical Professor to the same institution and associated with Mercy Hospital for over fifty years; Attendant at Cook County Hospital, and one of the presidents of its Staff; President of the Illinois State Medical Society and its Treasurer for over twenty years; Trustee of the American Medical Association for eight years and editor of its journal for two years; member and President of the Chicago Medical Society and charter member of the Academy of Sciences. During the Civil War he served four years as Chief Surgeon at Camp Douglas. These, with all the duties pertaining to a large practice, go to make up the professional career of Dr. Hollister.

Surrounded from childhood by all the influences of a devout mother and a Christian home, his life was one long consecration to his Master's work. The minister and the Christian physician go side by side, lightening the load of sinful and sick humanity. The opportunities opening on every side for a helping hand or an encouraging word in such a life are incalculable; and those who turned to Dr. Hollister for aid never came in vain. His sympathy, his counsel, his prayer, was ever ready for the tempted and the afflicted. All his life was devoted to Sunday-school work, sometimes as a teacher, or leader of young men, sometimes as superintendent, but always there. As superintendent he served for many years at Tabernacle, Clinton, Plymouth and Armour Missions. The Union Park Church grew out of a Sunday-school which he organized; and many weak and struggling churches owe their present life to his timely work and generosity. For about half a century he was a member of Plymouth Church, and for years one of its deacons. His positions in societies organized for Christian work were varied and numerous. He was President of

the Y. M. C. A.; President of the Chicago Congregational Club; President of the Chicago Bible Society; Vice-President of the American Sunday-school Union; member of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School; Director of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and active member of the Board of Commissions of New West Commission.

In his home life Dr. Hollister was most happy; surrounded by friends, endeared to a vast circle, he held a position only to be won by intelligence, culture and integrity. His

marriage with Miss Jennette Windiate was a blessed one and their home in all the years was ideal.

Mrs. Hollister died on February 14, 1909. Their only son passed away in 1858. Their daughter, Jennette, died in 1861. Their surviving daughter is Isabelle (Mrs. Dr. Franklin H. Martin) of Chicago.

Dr. Hollister died November 13, 1911. Chicago has had many noble and successful men, but none whose life offers to young men a more fruitful example of all that is upright and good than did Dr. Hollister's.

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FRANK HOLMES

FRANK HOLMES

FRANK HOLMES was born at Spondon, Derbyshire, England, October 28, 1871, a son of William and Maria (Edwards) Holmes. In 1872 the family came to the United States and established their residence at Chicago, Illinois. There Frank Holmes later attended public schools, and went to night school, where he studied engineering. In 1891 he began the study of medicine, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1895.

It was typical of Frank Holmes that, throughout all of his mature life, he continued to be an earnest and able student of men and affairs. It was written of him, "Everywhere he sought information beyond that applicable to, or offered by, the work on which he was then engaged. He was never at a standstill or quite content with his attainments, but was reaching forward to new acquirement so as to be better prepared." He made engineering his life work, and was eminently successful.

His practical work in engineering began with the Winslow Brothers' Company in Chicago. In 1891 he was with G. L. Clausten, consulting engineer and contractor. In 1896 he went with the Engineering Department of the City of Chicago as assistant engineer on the ten million dollar Northwest Land Tunnel for water distribution. In 1902 he became structural engineer for D. H. Burnham and Company, and worked on such important buildings as the Frick Annex in Pittsburgh, the Hibernia Bank in New Orleans, the John

Wanamaker Stores in New York and Philadelphia, and the Union Station in Washington, D. C.

In 1906 he joined the Thompson-Starrett Company, builders, in New York as their superintendent of construction. His work earned nation-wide recognition.

In 1913 he was made resident engineer of the Permanent Building Division for the Panama Canal. He supervised the construction of the Administration Building, residences, and a school, the famous hydroelectric station at Gatun, and four large sub-stations, shops and office buildings in Balboa, large commissary buildings, the refrigeration plant, three radio stations and other works.

In 1915 he rejoined the Thompson-Starrett Company as general superintendent.

In 1918 he became associated with the George A. Fuller Company, large builders, of New York. In 1921 he was made general superintendent for the W. R. Grange Construction Company at Pittsburgh.

From 1923 to 1931 he was with Starrett Brothers, Inc., contractors, of Chicago and New York, as their superintendent of construction.

In 1933 he joined the H. M. Preston Company as director of research for that firm, and he so continued throughout the rest of his life.

Mr. Holmes died July 10, 1940. He was one of the most highly esteemed men in the great building industry in America. Mrs. Holmes died January 27, 1942.

PHELPS B. HOYT

WILLIAM M. HOYT, father of Phelps B. Hoyt, was born in New Haven, Addison County, Vermont, on July 26, 1837, a son of Carlos E. and Lydia Ann (Buttolph) Hoyt. He is of the tenth generation of the American branch of the family, and a direct descendant of John Hoyt, who was one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Connecticut. Seth Hoyt, the grandfather, was a soldier of the American Revolution, a justice of the peace in New Haven, Vermont, and one of the censors whose duty it was to pass upon the legislative acts and laws of the commonwealth.

The early life of W. M. Hoyt was spent upon the home farm and in obtaining an education in the public schools and the Ten Broeck Academy at Panton, Vermont. In 1855, at the age of eighteen, he located in Chicago, securing employment in a grocery store conducted by a Mr. Bevans. Eighteen months in this work was followed by a course of study in Bell's Commercial College, from which he graduated. After a service of another year on a salary, in the employment of a fruit dealer, he started business for himself with a capital of \$89, occupying a room for which the rental was \$1,100 per annum. This was the real beginning of his notable business career. Opening as a small dealer in fruits, he later developed into a wholesale grocer, whose trade reached many sections of the United States.

In 1865 Mr. Hoyt bought the business of James A. Whitaker, at No. 101 South Water Street. The great fire in 1871 not only swept away his store at the foot of Wabash Avenue, but two stores which he then owned on Dearborn Avenue.

In 1872 Mr. Hoyt purchased the site of old Fort Dearborn at Michigan Avenue and River Street, opposite Rush Street bridge. Here he erected large salesrooms and warehouses. In addition the company owned the building opposite, on River Street, which contained its coffee and spice mills. Because of its historic site of its main building, Mr. Hoyt built into one of its walls fronting the river

a memorial tablet on which was engraved a sketch of the forts (built 1803-4 and 1816) which once occupied this ground.

The William M. Hoyt Company was incorporated under the state laws in 1882, with the members of the old firm as stockholders.

In 1910 this company erected at Twenty-second Street and the river, one of the largest and best-arranged buildings devoted to wholesale grocery trade in the country. It has ideal shipping facilities by rail or water and affords accommodations for the various branches of the business. Outside of his great business house, Mr. Hoyt is best known as the founder in 1872 of "The Grocer's Criterion," which has developed into a leading trade journal of its class in the United States. Mr. Hoyt was an extensive owner of Chicago real estate, particularly in the downtown districts.

On April 9, 1860, Mr. Hoyt married Miss Emilie J. Landon, daughter of Nelson Landon, of Benton, Lake County, Illinois, and they had four children, as follows: William Landon Hoyt, who died when five years of age; Emilie Lydia Hoyt, who died in 1903; Nelson Landon Hoyt; and Phelps Buttolph Hoyt.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hoyt built beautiful Christ Church, at Winnetka, Illinois.

Phelps Buttolph Hoyt was born in Chicago on September 25, 1872. He attended Harvard School and the University School for Boys in Chicago and graduated from Yale in 1893. He then entered his father's business and became secretary and treasurer, positions he filled until his death on December 12, 1908.

Phelps B. Hoyt was married on January 23, 1895, in Chicago, to Bessie Wade Allen. There are two daughters, Mae Elizabeth Hoyt (Mrs. T. Phillip Swift) and Emilie Lydia Hoyt (Mrs. Dexter Cummings). The Hoyts belong to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hoyt had membership in the Chicago Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Onwentsia, Glenview Golf Club, of which he was president, and the Sangamon Shooting Club. He was very deeply interested in Chicago's development.



PHELPS B. HOYT

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CHARLES EDWARD HUMISTON

CHARLES EDWARD HUMISTON

DR. CHARLES E. HUMISTON will long be remembered for his outstanding work as a surgeon and as an educator.

He was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 17, 1868. Following his early schooling he studied at Beverly College and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Medical Department of the University of Illinois. He received his degree there in 1896 and was an interne at Cook County Hospital.

He began his practice in Austin, a part of Chicago, in 1898; and he continued to serve the people of that area throughout all the remainder of his life, a period of approximately forty years.

He was professor of surgery at the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois from 1905 until his retirement from that post several years ago. He was attending surgeon at Cook County Hospital for eighteen years.

He was one of the principal founders and developers of the West Suburban Hospital, and was that hospital's first president, and he was a member of its board of directors from the time the hospital was opened. He was also a valued member of its surgical staff.

Dr. Humiston was a notably great contributor to organized medicine and surgery in Illinois. He was president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1917-18 and also served that body as its secretary for several terms.

He was president of the Illinois State Medical Society in 1921-22. For three decades he was a delegate to the conventions of that body.

From 1930 to 1937 he was a member of

the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals for the American Medical Association. He was a member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association in 1915, 1916, 1918, 1919, and from 1921 to 1930.

Because of his outstanding work in medicine he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Marietta College.

Dr. Humiston was highly regarded as an author; and he was also an effective and well-known speaker on matters pertaining to important community and public movements.

He accomplished much in raising the requirements of the Illinois Board of Registration.

The present Medical Practice Act in Illinois has a great deal to thank Dr. Humiston for. His work in behalf of this Act is largely responsible for making it one of the best Acts of its kind in the entire United States.

He was co-author, with Woodbridge Riley and Frederick W. Peabody, of "The Faith, the Falsity and the Failure of Christian Science."

Dr. Humiston was also active in promoting the Young Men's Christian Association in Austin. In literally countless other ways he served his community as counsellor and friend.

Dr. Charles E. Humiston died November 4, 1940. He is survived by his wife, six children, and eleven grandchildren.

Dr. Humiston's life of service and dynamic accomplishment was a most noteworthy one. It was written of him, "His profession has rarely, if ever, been better exemplified as a ministry to mankind than in the full and serviceable life of Dr. Charles E. Humiston."

W. KELSO HUNTER

W. KELSO HUNTER was born in Dallas, Texas, July 16, 1897, a son of John and Lulu (Renner) Hunter. He went to school in Dallas and to night school. He worked hard throughout his boyhood and began earning money by having several paper routes.

Then he got a job as a clerk in a retail grocery store in Dallas, and worked his way up to the position of manager.

Upon the entry of the United States into the first World War, he enlisted for service the first day after war was declared. He was placed in the First Battalion of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Field Artillery and soon went overseas where he saw much active service. After the Armistice was signed he had charge of an overseas food depot.

At the end of the war he returned to Dallas, Texas, where he entered the employ of the John F. Dillon Grocery. He was soon made "buyer" for that concern.

Later he bought a store of his own in Dallas, and took his brother into business with him. They prospered and enlarged their property.

Kelso Hunter was one of the organizers of the Dallas Service Grocers, and was the first president of that organization.

He came to be recognized as one of the most able men in the grocery trade, not only in Dallas but in the South.

He was eventually called to Chicago, Illinois, and was made vice-president of the Independent Grocers' Alliance.

Not long before his death he became president of the Grocers' Wholesale Company of Birmingham, Alabama.

Mr. Hunter's remarkable record in the wholesale grocery business was brought to an abrupt close, when he was only thirty-six years old, by his accidental death. He is survived by his wife, Fay Hunter, his one daughter, Jane Hunter, and by Ruth Lazarus, his wife's daughter by an earlier marriage.

Mr. Hunter died October 1, 1933. He had a most comprehensive knowledge of the requirements and opportunities of both the retail and wholesale grocery trade. There are few men in the entire industry whose judgment was as accurate and effective as was his. It is notable that in the short period of his business life he rose to near the top of the industry. He will also be remembered by his host of friends and acquaintances with real affection for his great kindness, generosity and understanding.



W. KELSO HUNTER

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CHARLES HOVEY HURLBUT

CHARLES HOVEY HURLBUT

DR. CHARLES H. HURLBUT was born at Evanston, Illinois, on January 16, 1870.

He began his education in public schools at Oak Park, Illinois, and at the Chicago Normal Training School. Then, for a short period, he worked for the American Can Company, and for the Fairbanks, Morse Manufacturing Company.

By the end of that time he had definitely made up his mind that he wanted to study to become a dentist; so he entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. He became an outstanding undergraduate student there and was honored by membership in their scholarship society. Following his graduation he established himself in private practice with offices in the Marshall Field Building in downtown Chicago. As time passed he developed a large practice, and his patients became exceptionally devoted to him.

Then, to be nearer his North Shore patients, he opened offices in Evanston. Gradually his entire practice was transferred to Evanston. There his patients came to him from all over the Chicago area.

Dr. Hurlbut was especially fine also in his work with children.

He was very much interested in professional unity. No man has had a more effective influence in furthering the aims of dental organization in the Chicago area.

He was a leader in the organization and development of the Evanston Dental Association, and of the North Shore Dental Association, and was their first president.

Through Dr. Hurlbut and Dr. Joseph Leigh the early plans were made to take care of the teeth of underprivileged children in Evanston. They proposed to the Board of Education that members of the Evanston Dental Association go into the schools and

inspect the teeth of children and then give free dental care to the children whose parents could not afford to pay for it. This plan was adopted, and later was expanded into the school dental clinic which the Evanston Dental Society equipped. It has proved to be a great benefit in lessening the retarded mental as well as the physical development in children. Now, as in Evanston, in the larger schools throughout the nation, regularly assigned school dentists are provided.

Dr. Hurlbut was very helpful to many young dentists while they were getting established in practice.

He kept thoroughly abreast of new and proven advances in dentistry. He had one of the first x-ray machines of any dentist in this part of the country. Also, in many other ways, he was long a leader in the progress of his profession.

Dr. Hurlbut was married December 16, 1909, in Oak Park, Illinois, to Miss Marian Beye. They have two sons, David and John Hurlbut. The family home is in Oak Park, Illinois.

Dr. Hurlbut was active in the First Congregational Churches of both Oak Park and Evanston. It will also be recalled that he was one of the men who first fostered the Boy Scout movement in Evanston.

He was a life member of the Y.M.C.A. and he also belonged to the Evanston Club, and to the Skokie and Westmoreland Country Clubs.

Dr. Charles H. Hurlbut died June 27, 1935. Simple, modest, a tireless worker and an excellent technician in his profession, he became one of the best loved men in his field of work in Illinois. His ability and his professional integrity were beyond question.

ROBERT LEE JAMES

THE LATE Dr. Robert Lee James was a well known physician and surgeon at Blue Island, Illinois, for nearly half a century.

He was born at Morris, Illinois, September 5, 1865, a son of Elisha B. and Sarah (Evans) James who were early settlers and farmers in the vicinity of Morris, Illinois. He went to public schools as a boy, and then to Normal School and to Oberlin College. Then he entered Rush Medical College and was graduated there in 1890.

He began private practice in Blue Island, Illinois, in 1891, and he continued to serve the people of Blue Island throughout all the rest of his life, a period of more than forty-five years. His work was devoted to general practice and he was also much in demand as a surgeon. He was on the staff of St. Francis Hospital, and at the Ingals Memorial Hospital. By request, he performed the first operation at Ingals Memorial Hospital.

Dr. James was married December 31, 1891, to Miss Jessie E. Butler of Hancock, Michigan. They have two sons, Earle B. James and Robert A. James.

Dr. James belonged to the Congregational Church, and also to the Masons, the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and to the American Medical Association.

During the World War, Dr. James was head of the Draft Board in Blue Island. He served as President of the School Board in Blue Island for fifteen years. In many ways his life and work are intimate parts of the history of the progress of Blue Island.

Dr. R. L. James died March 3, 1938. He was an exceptionally able man and was possessed of an unusually kind and understanding heart. No man has meant more to the life and well-being of Blue Island, Illinois, than Dr. James.



ROBERT LEE JAMES

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LESLIE BURRITT JOSLYN

LESLIE BURRITT JOSLYN

DR. LESLIE B. JOSLYN was born on a farm in McHenry County, Illinois, April 8, 1886, a son of Everett O. and Ella (Burritt) Joslyn. After attending high school at Marengo, Illinois, he entered Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago; then he attended Northwestern University. He graduated from the Medical School of Northwestern University in 1910 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was an interne at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in 1910-11 and at Chicago Lying-In Hospital in 1911-12. Then he began his long term of service in private practice.

Dr. Joslyn will especially be remembered for his work in the Joslyn Clinic which he founded at Maywood, Illinois. The Clinic was very close to his heart. He was one of the founders of Westlake Hospital, and was

senior surgeon there since 1929, and he was surgeon for several railroads and industrial plants.

Dr. Joslyn was married September 2, 1914, to Miss Alice Mary Pratt of Elgin, Illinois. Their children are Mary Margaret (Mrs. James S. Yonkosky), Howard Pratt Joslyn, and Virginia Irene (Mrs. Donald J. Reno).

Dr. Joslyn was a director of the Proviso Hospital Association. He was a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

He was a notable aviation enthusiast and owned and flew his own plane.

The death of Dr. Leslie B. Joslyn came on August 18, 1933. He earned, to an unusual degree, the appreciation and trust of his patients and the high regard of professional associates.

THEODORE WESLEY KOCH

THEODORE WESLEY KOCH, librarian and author, of whom a colleague said, "so highly was he revered for his scholarship, so loved for his geniality and helpfulness" that he was for "Illinois and, in fact, the entire country . . . one of her greatest ambassadors of good will for libraries," was born in Philadelphia, August 4, 1871. His parents were William Jefferson and Wilhelmina Bock Koch, his father being the great-grandson of one William Koch, who served with the American army in the Revolutionary War, and the great-great-grandson of a Henry Koch who came in 1783 from Germany to Pennsylvania. Among Theodore Koch's immediate relatives were business men, lawyers, judges, and teachers. He grew up with three brothers and a sister, his father being in turn a successful business man and a banker. His mother was noted for her fine mind and her unusual kindness and devotion to her church and family. Inheriting her lovable disposition, Theodore Koch began early in life to collect friends.

He attended the public schools of Philadelphia with his brothers, always keeping near or at the head of his class. Not only was reading a delight to him from his childhood, but he was trained by unusual teachers, so that during his high school years he developed what was to be a lifelong interest in literature, Romance languages, and art. Particularly was his imagination fired by the Greek and Latin classics, by Dante, and by the pre-Raphaelites.

In 1888 he was graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, where, in 1892, he finished with an A.B. During college vacations he began his European travels by walking through parts of the British Isles, France, Holland, and Germany, learning to speak the languages and making his first visit to Paris. His friendly disposition and eager intelligence drew to him many pleasant and unusual experiences, as well as some European friendships which lasted throughout his life.

After this broad preparation he entered Harvard, where he spent two years specializing in modern languages with the idea of teaching them, winning an A.B. in 1893 and an M.A. in 1894, "both before his twenty-third birthday." In 1908 he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa when a chapter was installed at the University of Pennsylvania.

The five years after leaving Harvard he spent at Cornell University, making a catalogue of the Willard Fiske Dante collection, a work in two volumes considered to be "the basic reference tool on Dante" and long recommended to the students in library schools as a goal in bibliography. This was followed in 1896 by DANTE IN AMERICA and later by other Dante studies.

The years 1900-1901 Theodore Koch spent in Paris, studying at the University, where he developed a love for French life and literature which lasted as long as he lived. In later years he translated many tales of French bibliophiles; and he was recognized as a friend of France when, in 1940, the French Republic decorated him with the cross of the Knight of the Legion of Honour.

He had planned to continue his studies at the University of Paris for several years, but in April, 1902, he was called from Europe to a position in the Library of Congress. This event turned the prospective teacher of modern languages into a future librarian. After two years of pleasantly interesting work in Washington, during which time he became a charter member of its University Club, he left to become the assistant librarian at the University of Michigan. The following year he was promoted to the position of librarian, which he held until 1915 and then, after a year's leave of absence, resigned. In 1907, while at Ann Arbor, he was married to Gertrude Priscilla Humphrey of Lansing, Michigan, librarian of the local public library, and daughter of Henry Humphrey, an accountant and banker. Their daughter, Dorothy Alden Koch, was born at Ann Arbor in 1913.

At Michigan, Mr. Koch modernized, liberalized, and beautified the library and build-



THEODORE WESLEY KOCH

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ing in many ways. As a member of the faculty wrote of him, "in a few months he transformed the place from a static to a dynamic institution." In time the periodical room was opened to the public, student access to books was greatly increased, and Sunday opening inaugurated; in 1909 summer courses in library methods were given, which led to the founding of a library school in 1926. He also planned toward and helped secure the appropriation for the new library building; and he was effective, too, in various academic and social affairs, in clubs (the "Cataleps," the "Apostles," and others), and in civic life, being one of the founders of the Ann Arbor Art Association, and belonged to the Ann Arbor Library Club, and the Michigan Library Association, of which he was president.

Meanwhile he took several trips abroad. In 1908 he represented the American libraries at the meeting of the British Library Association, and visited Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle in connection with his forthcoming book about Carnegie libraries. In 1914 he was delegated to open the American section of the Leipzig Book Fair, and to make a study of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg. Pamphlets describing these were later published.

In Ann Arbor he lectured on a variety of subjects—on Dante, on bibliographical topics, and on his travels. After resigning from Michigan in 1916, he entered the Library of Congress as Chief of the Order Division. Shortly before America entered the first World War, Mr. Koch was sent to London to try to further the interests of American libraries by persuading the British censorship to remove the restrictions from German and other scientific enemy publications. In this he was partially successful, although, owing to acute war-time conditions, he did not get to the continent and had to work entirely in London. While there, he investigated the Louvain Library and published a book and several articles on behalf of its restoration, and subsequently many volumes were collected for it in America. The outstanding result of this trip was his

report to Mr. Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, and to the American Library Association, of the British efforts to provide libraries for their soldiers and sailors. This was followed by the initiation of corresponding war libraries on a larger scale for our army and navy. Mr. Koch's volume, *BOOKS IN THE WAR: THE ROMANCE OF LIBRARY WAR SERVICE*, was published in 1919, following several shorter descriptions of various phases of the work, such as *BOOKS IN CAMP, TRENCH, AND HOSPITAL*.

In the autumn of 1919 he came to Northwestern University as University Librarian to build a new library. He promptly began to increase the book collection and to beautify the old Lunt building and grounds wherever possible, also enlarging the staff and putting into effect some technical reorganization. When, in December, 1932, the beautiful new Charles Deering Library was opened through the generosity of Mrs. Charles Deering and her family, much of the work that had gone into its plans and decorations was the result of Mr. Koch's effort. The rare pictures, busts, and collections, came from many sources; so, later, did most of the handsome evergreens, shrubs, and even the fine statues in the gardens, which were contributed by many donors, whose generosity was frequently kindled by the librarian.

These were extremely busy years for Mr. Koch in building up the rapidly increasing book collection with the addition of many rare items; of interviews with faculty, staff, students, and public; and of developing both the "browsing room" within the library, and the garden reading-room without. At the same time he was continually energetic in his own civic and literary activities, as he was a member, and at times the chairman, of the Norman Wait Harris Lecture Foundation, the Honorary Degrees committee, and many others. He helped collect and establish the University College library on Northwestern's Chicago Campus, and those for Willard Hall and Scott Hall. He was a consultant on the plans for the library of Northwestern's Technological Institute and those of other

colleges and universities of this country.

His activities also included many lectures of his own before college and library groups all over the country. Of those he gave later in his life, perhaps the best-known was his talk on "Literary Forgeries of the Nineteenth Century." His spare time was also occupied with the trips which he continued to take every few years to the libraries and bookshops of Europe. On one of these, in 1928, he was persuaded to take twenty librarians for "A Bibliographical Tour" through Europe; the party had access to the treasures of continental libraries and to the homes of many librarians and booksellers.

Organizations of various sorts found him a constructive member and a capable officer. He served as a trustee of the Evanston Public Library for over ten years, and as president of the University Club of Evanston twice. He was a liberal Republican and a member of the Congregational Church. He was, also, an honorary member of the Dante Society of London, vice-president of the American Library Association, President of the Library Institute, life member of the American Bibliographical Society, of the American Library Association, and of the Dante Society of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He belonged to the Alliance Francaise, the Cliff Dwellers', Wayfarers, and Caxton Clubs of Chicago. While president of the last, for his second term, he passed away.

His writings were in several sections of one broad field. A few examples from the many are: *READING, A VICE OR VIRTUE?*; *A STAFF MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR LIBRARIANS*; *OLD TIME, OLD WORLD LIBRARIANS*; articles and pamphlets on the University of Michigan and Northwestern libraries; *STUDIES IN LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE*, *PRESENT-DAY LIBRARY BUILDING*; *BOOK OF CARNEGIE LIBRARIES*; "THE GREAT LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD," a series of monographs, including the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, the *Imperial Public Library of Petrograd*, the *British Museum*, and the *Bodleian and Vatican*. Later came his translations of French, and, in less number, *GERMAN TALES FOR*

BIBLIOPHILES, as *THE ASSEMBLY OF BOOKS*. *THE MIRROR OF THE PARISIEN BIBLIOPHILE* was illustrated by a Spanish artist. These were noted for their beautiful printing, illustrations and binding. There were other miscellaneous writings, such as the *FLORENTINE BOOK FAIR*, part of a volume on bookplates, including some of Stefan Zweig's works, and the *Deering Library BULLETIN*. His love for fine printings and binding was impressively shown in these works of his "leisure hours," which were made possible by the fact that for many years he had seldom spent an unoccupied moment, even in his beloved sunken garden at the library.

The following estimate of his character is taken from the memorial address of the president of Northwestern University. "He was a scholar in his own right, and an indefatigable helper of other scholars. He was a master of his profession, who understood, not only the technique of library administration, but also the potential significance of a library as a cultural center. He was a gracious, public-spirited human being, thoughtless of his own comfort and welfare, a spendthrift of his own time and energy whenever he could be of help to others, and a man of genial humanity."

Although of a naturally serious nature, "T.W.K.," as he was affectionately called, had a keen and whimsical sense of humour which enlivened his talk and sparkled in his stories and speeches. He lived in continuously amiable relations with his neighbors, his staff, his colleagues, and all his fellow men. He had a contagious enthusiasm in his work. Although firm in standing for the right as he saw it, he was quiet and gentle. He was a believer in beauty and culture for all. As a newspaper friend wrote of him, "He was one of the kindest men I ever knew."

He passed away suddenly March 23, 1941. Almost immediately a memorial "choice book fund" was given to the Charles Deering Library by his many friends. The Board of the Evanston Public Library also started a book fund in his honor.

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CHARLES C. LINTHICUM

CHARLES C. LINTHICUM

CHARLES C. LINTHICUM was born at Bloomington, Illinois, November 11, 1857, a son of Noah and Hannah (Furr) Linthicum, natives of Virginia, who came to Illinois about 1840, where the father engaged in farming. When Charles C. Linthicum was nine years old the family went to Kansas for a time and he received an excellent public school training there. Following this he attended normal school. In 1880 he came to Chicago, and then became a student in Union College, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of LL.B. The same year he entered upon private law practice. Later he joined the firm of Offield & Towle, which afterwards became Offield, Towle & Linthicum, from which he withdrew after a period of twenty-one years and formed the firm of Linthicum, Belt & Fuller. Still later he practiced alone as Charles C. Linthicum, patent lawyer.

From the beginning of his professional career Mr. Linthicum specialized on patent law. Since 1903, for sixteen years, he gave lectures on patent law to senior classes at Northwestern University. Following his death the Charles C. Linthicum Foundation was established there in his memory.

In 1909 he was made patent attorney for the United States Steel Corporation to succeed Thomas Blakewell of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He also served in the same capacity such concerns of national importance as Armour & Co., Pullman Co., Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., International Harvester Co., and many others. At the time of his death Mr. Lin-

thicum maintained offices in New York, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago and in London.

Mr. Linthicum was connected with many organizations, among them being the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Patent Law Association, American Patent Law Association of Washington, D. C.; the Mid-Day, Glen View, and Automobile clubs of Chicago, and the University Club of Evanston, the University Club of Washington, the Union and Athletic clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Tuscumbia Country Club of Green Lake, Wisconsin. He was also a member of the Union League Club of Chicago and was for many years prominently identified with the Iroquois Club of the same city.

Mr. Linthicum was married February 27, 1879, to Eva Kate Graham of Chicago, a daughter of Alvaro B. and Mary Graham. They became the parents of two daughters, namely: Mrs. Eda (Linthicum) McNair, and Mrs. Lois (Linthicum) Hawley, both of whom reside in Evanston, Illinois. There are seven grandchildren: Charles C. Linthicum McNair; Eben O. McNair; David Graham McNair; Brenna Hawley; Priscilla Hawley; Melvin Linthicum Hawley; and Lois Hawley.

Mr. Linthicum was a member of the Congregational Church.

The death of Charles C. Linthicum came on December 12, 1916, soon after he had passed his fifty-ninth birthday. He was generally considered to be the Dean of patent lawyers in America.

DONALD MACMURRAY

DONALD MACMURRAY was born at Quincy, Illinois, March 6, 1891, a son of James E. MacMurray and Katharine (Merrill) MacMurray, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

He began his education at Andover Academy, and then went to Dartmouth College.

For a time thereafter he located in Columbus, Ohio, where he was connected with a factory manufacturing envelopes. From there he was called to New York City to become active in the office of the Acme Steel Company there. In more recent years he represented the Acme Steel Company in the Chicago area.

Donald MacMurray was married December 9, 1916, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Mildred Klein, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Klein.

Mr. MacMurray was a member of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, and he also belonged to the Chicago Club, Raquet Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Tavern Club, University Club, and to the Chicago Golf Club.

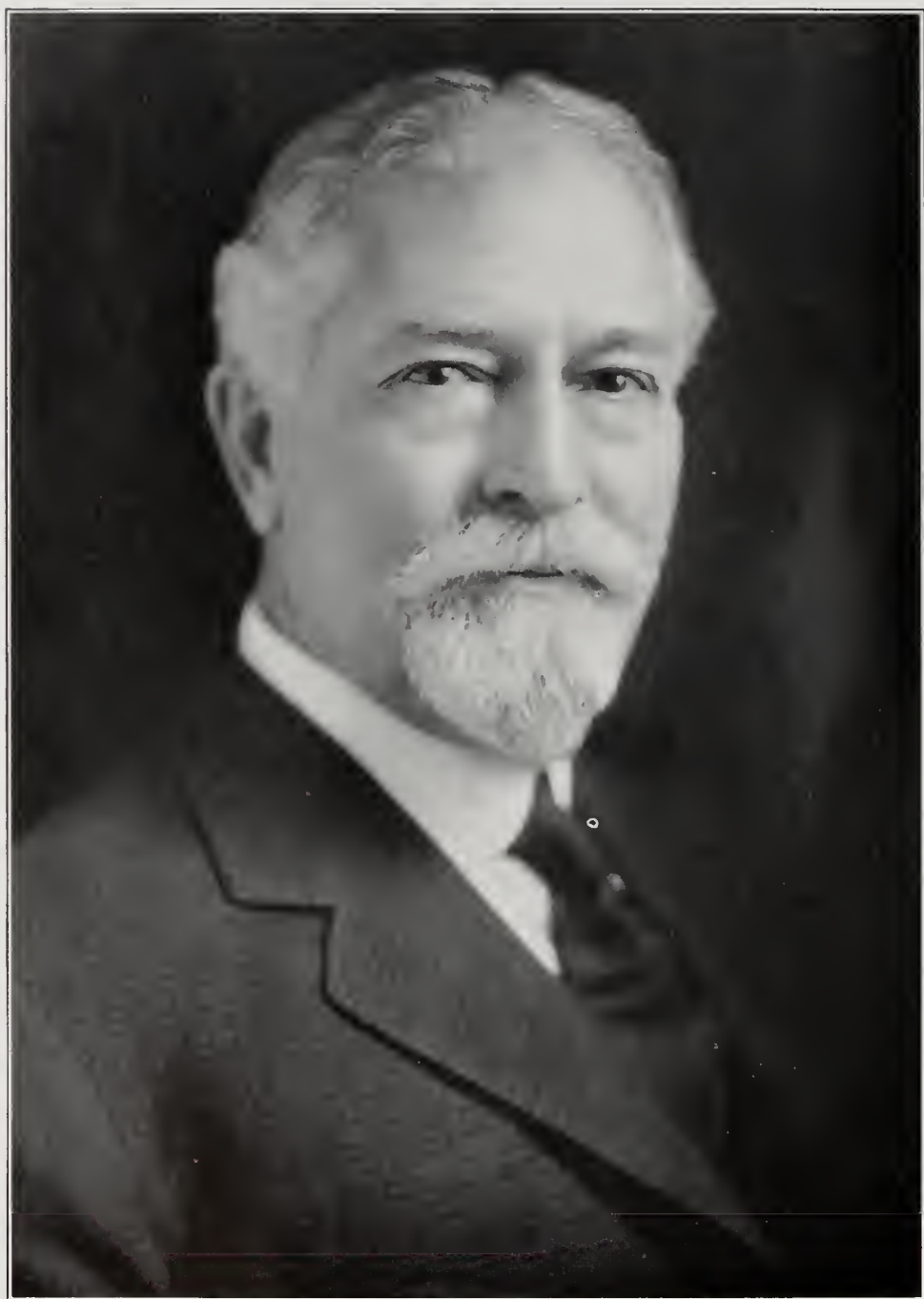
Donald MacMurray died September 26, 1939. He was a noteworthy son of a distinguished father.



DONALD MacMURRAY

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JAMES EDWIN MACMURRAY

JAMES EDWIN MACMURRAY

JAMES E. MACMURRAY was born on a farm in Knox County, Missouri, August 7, 1862, a son of Fletcher MacMurray and Miranda (Green) MacMurray. He worked on the homestead until he was seventeen years old; then he entered Chaddock College at Quincy, Illinois. He studied law and later established himself in the practice of that profession at Quincy, Illinois.

By 1889 he had saved the sum of eighteen hundred dollars "simply by not spending it." That year he invested in a manufacturing plant at Quincy. Later he bought a one-half interest in that business and devoted himself entirely to making the business a success. Eventually he bought out the other owners. The firm became the Quincy Hardware Manufacturing Company. After ten years devoted to developing that business, he moved it to Chicago and merged it with the Acme Flexible Clasp Company, of which he was made president.

The business grew and prospered remarkably under Mr. MacMurray's inspiration and guidance. The factory was enlarged from time to time as necessity required. The company's products became so varied and comprehensive that the name "Acme Flexible Clasp" no longer represented the true scope of the business. It was re-named the Acme Steel Company.

He also founded the MacMurray Steel Hoop Company which was merged with the Acme Steel Goods Company.

Mr. MacMurray became one of the best known men in the manufacture of steel goods in America. He remained fully active in his business until 1933, at which time he was made chairman of the Board of Directors of the Acme Steel Company. He was also a director of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company and of the American Tag Company.

In 1920 Mr. MacMurray was elected State Senator for the Fifth District of Illinois. His influence for good government and economy was strongly felt in the Fifty-third General Assembly.

Mr. MacMurray was married to Miss Katharine Merrill and they have two daughters and one son; Miram (Mrs. Charles H. Martin), Donald MacMurray, who died September 26, 1939, and Isabel (Mrs. E. Malcolm Anderson). Mrs. MacMurray died August 22, 1907. On July 4, 1908, Mr. MacMurray married Mrs. Jennie A. Rubel of Chicago. She died in 1937, survived also by James L. Rubel and Helen Rubel (Mrs. Edward J. Winter). The family home was in Chicago for many years. More recently Mr. MacMurray has been living in retirement in California.

Mr. MacMurray has accomplished a great deal of lasting good through his many philanthropies. We should like to mention a few here. For years he has had a deep interest in the college for women at Jacksonville, Illinois, formerly known as the Illinois Women's College. It is now named MacMurray College for Women. To this institution Mr. MacMurray has given its present science building, called MacMurray Hall. He also gave Jane Hall and Ann Rutledge Hall which are exceptionally fine dormitories. He gave McClelland Hall and contributed largely toward the Library and toward furthering many other interests of the College.

He is a staunch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has frequently served as a lay delegate to General Conferences. Among his large gifts is one to Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois.

As the foregoing review attests, James E. MacMurray is one of the most distinguished men that Illinois has produced.

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN

DR. FRANKLIN H. MARTIN was born at Ixonia, Wisconsin, July 13, 1857, a son of Edmond and Josephine (Carlin) Martin. He received his early education in the public schools and academies of Wisconsin, and then entered Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, where he graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880. Then he was an interne in Mercy Hospital. After that he established his private practice in Chicago, specializing in gynecology; and he soon earned recognition as a very able leader in that field of his profession.

Dr. Martin organized, in 1888, with Dr. W. F. Coleman, the Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago, and became gynecologist and secretary of that institution, having previously served as Professor of Gynecology in the Chicago Polyclinic. He was gynecologist of the Women's Hospital of Chicago for many years; organized and was chief surgeon of the Charity Hospital of Chicago; and was also consulting gynecologist of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.

He was active in the various scientific societies of his specialty and was honored with the presidency of several of them, including the International Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, and the American Gynecological Society, in 1919. Among the scientific organizations of which he was a Fellow, in addition to those mentioned above, are the American Medical Association of which he was the Chairman of the Section of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in 1895; Western Surgical and Gynecological Society; Southern Surgical Association; Chicago Gynecological Society; Academy of Surgery, Detroit (Hon.); Saint Louis Medical Society (Hon.); American Society for the Control of Cancer; and many other local and national surgical societies. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Sociedad del Cirugia del Peru; the Academia Nacional de Medicina de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; the Society of Surgery of Buenos Aires, and the National Academy of Medicine, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Honorary Member of the Society of Ob-

stetrics and Gynecology, Buenos Aires, Argentina. He was made Honorary Member of the Board of Medical Directors of the Pan American Hospital in 1928.

His contributions to scientific progress are detailed in many articles in surgical journals and a number of books and monographs on the subject of gynecology; in *FIFTY YEARS OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY*, and in interesting travel studies and observations on South America, Australia and New Zealand which have appeared in book and monograph form. Doctor Martin's life story, *THE JOY OF LIVING, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY*, was published in 1933.

In addition to the various institutions pertaining to his specialty which he founded, he early became identified with the broader movements of scientific organizations designed to uplift the standard of surgical practice. In 1910 he organized the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, an association designed to improve the standard of surgery throughout the United States. That was followed, in 1913, by the organization of the American College of Surgeons, with headquarters in Chicago. The American College of Surgeons now has a membership of over eleven thousand of the outstanding surgeons of the Western Hemisphere and other countries. The future of the organization has been secured in perpetuity by extensive land holdings and buildings in Chicago and a large endowment. Under the wise direction of Dr. Martin, this association has accomplished much to assure the sick of competent surgery in well-regulated hospitals. Dr. Martin was Director-General of the American College of Surgeons from its inception until his death in 1935. He was President in 1928-1929.

In 1905, he founded *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, a surgical journal that has grown to be one of the most influential scientific publications in the world. He was the Editor-in-Chief from its beginning.

During the World War, Dr. Martin was appointed, by President Wilson, a member



Franklin H. Martin Esq.

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of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense; and became Chairman of the General Medical Board. Under his direction the state and county committees of medical men were organized throughout the nation; and they enrolled 35,000 medical officers and 5,000 dentists in the Medical and Dental Reserve Corps, and 75,000 physicians and surgeons in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, a service of inestimable value to the country in that time of stress. He was a Colonel in the Medical Corps during that time, serving in this country, and later was with the A. E. F. in France. To his work is credited, in no small part, the fact that at all times our soldiers were served by a sufficient number of able medical officers. For his service during the World War, he received from our Government the Distinguished Service Medal; he was decorated by King George V of Great Britain, through His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, as a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and the Italian government made him a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy. In 1934, the U. S. Congress published Doctor Martin's record of PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE ADVISORY COMMISSION DURING THE WORLD WAR.

Dr. Martin's work in civic life was also of great consequence and value, throughout the past years. He was a Trustee of Northwestern University, Chicago; Founder and

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Washington, D. C., and Panama; a member of the Advisory Committee on Co-operation with Latin America; and was associated with many other organizations and institutions. He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, Exmoor Country Club, Chicago Literary Club, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and various other social and professional organizations.

In addition to his decorations for war service, he was honored by many scientific and literary institutions. The degree of LL.D. (Hon.) was conferred upon him by Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland; D.P.H. (Hon.), Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit; D.Sc. (Hon.), Northwestern University, Chicago; LL.D. (Hon.), University of Wales, Cardiff, Wales, and LL.D., University of Pittsburgh.

A portrait of Dr. Martin is in the collection at Northwestern University, in recognition of his services to that institution, and in recognition of the remarkable contribution of his works to the medical and surgical professions and to the Nation.

He was married to Isabelle Hollister, the daughter of John Hollister, a Founder of Northwestern University Medical School, May 27, 1886. Doctor Martin passed away March 7, 1935. He was one of the most notable Americans of his time.

HENRY HOWARD MATHER

THE LATE Dr. Henry H. Mather of Auburn Park, Chicago, Illinois, was born on a farm near Mokena, Illinois, December 15, 1860, son of Samuel and Mary (Snapp) Mather. His parents had located in Illinois about 1845.

As a boy, Henry H. Mather attended country school near his home, and then graduated from the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. He graduated from the Medical School of Northwestern University in 1888, and then began private practice at Minnesela, Minnesota.

The following year he moved to Chicago, where he believed he would find more opportunity for progress, and he established his home and his practice, on the south side, in Auburn Park. He continued to practice there throughout all the rest of his long and

serviceable life, a period of forty-eight years.

Dr. Mather was married in Linn Grove, Indiana, September 14, 1889, to Miss Iantha Huffman, a daughter of John and Mary Jane Huffman, who were pioneer settlers in that part of Indiana.

Dr. and Mrs. Mather are members of the Baptist Church. He also belonged to the Beverly Country Club, the South Shore Country Club, the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, and to the Englewood Medical Society.

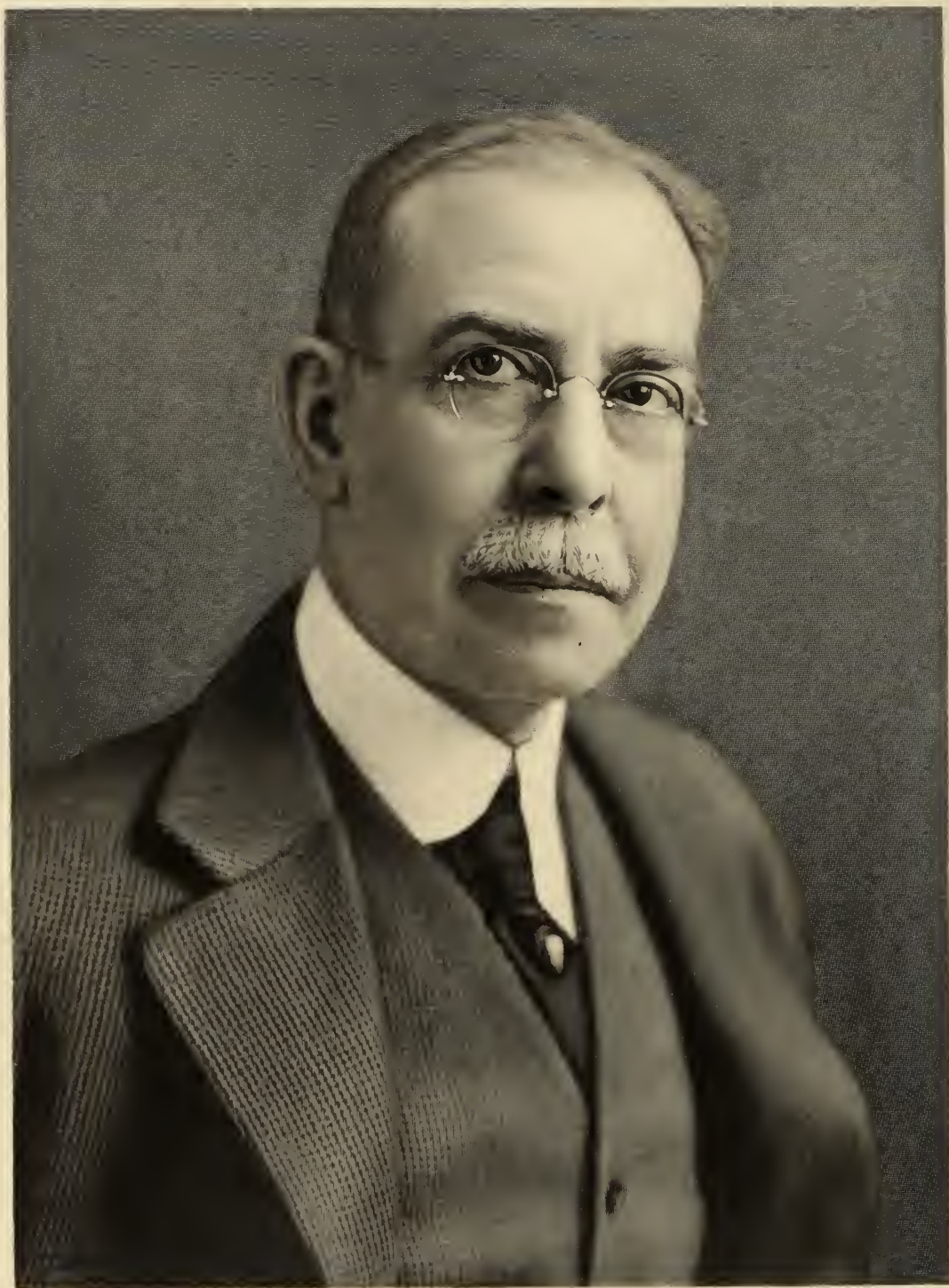
The death of Dr. H. H. Mather occurred March 11, 1938, in his seventy-eighth year. For nearly half a century he was an outstanding physician in Chicago, and his life was also a strong civic influence for good. His life was one of real service.



HENRY HOWARD MATHER

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George H. McRammom

GEORGE H. McCAMMON

GEORGE H. McCAMMON was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1865, a son of Mark and Mary McCammon.

He attended public school in Chicago on the west side of the city, where his family resided, and continued there until his parents moved to Aurora, following the havoc wrought by the Chicago fire.

In Aurora, George McCammon obtained his first job, that of selling newspapers. The family later moved to St. Paul, and he soon became interested in a real estate office there.

About the year 1890, Mr. McCammon left St. Paul and came to Chicago, finally locating here. He became engaged in the railway supply business, first handling almost exclusively the products of the Beall Shovel Company of Alton, Illinois, and gradually taking on new accounts, including the Hub-

bard Steel Company of Pittsburgh, the J. B. Sipe Oil Company and a number of other concerns. The products of these houses were sold to the railway industries centered in Chicago, and, as Chicago grew in industrial strength and greatness, so did Mr. McCammon's business, known here and throughout the country as George H. McCammon, Railway Supplies, develop and expand. His integrity and dependability were outstanding forces behind his exceptional success.

Mr. McCammon never married. He was a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, where he lived for many years, and he also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Club.

George H. McCammon passed away October 6, 1930, in his sixty-sixth year. For many years he was a figure of much importance in the railway supply business here.

GEORGE RUDOLPH MEYERCORD

GEORGE R. MEYERCORD was born at Washington Heights, Cook County, Illinois, May 23, 1875, a son of Philip and Marie Caroline (Seiff) Meyercord. He began his education in public schools at St. Louis, Missouri, and then went to Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago.

Mr. Meyercord was married to Miss Agnes Adams of Chicago, August 23, 1905. Their children are Agnes Marie (Mrs. John Dorian Curtis), Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. R. Jerome Dunne), George, Edward Bernard, and Helen Meyercord (Mrs. Wesley E. Gwatkin). There are eleven grandchildren.

In 1894 Mr. Meyercord started the Meyercord Company, manufacturers of decalcomania transfer ornaments.

Later he also founded the Vitrolite Company with headquarters at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and he continued as president of that world-known concern until 1935.

Mr. Meyercord was also president of the Haskelite Manufacturing Corporation, one

of the best-known firms in the plywood industry in America.

He was head of the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Underwriters; a member of the board of Managers of the American Traffic League in New York; and was a director of the Lithographers' National Association, and of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, of which he was formerly president.

He belonged to the Methodist Church, and to the Chicago Athletic Association, Mid-Day Club, Edgewater Golf Club, and to Bob o'Link.

In February, 1940, the National Association of Manufacturers awarded him the title "Modern Pioneer in recognition of distinguished achievement in the field of science and invention which has advanced the American standard of living."

The death of George R. Meyercord came February 22, 1941. His is one of the most noteworthy careers in the history of business in Chicago.

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WILLIAM P. MUNSELL

WILLIAM P. MUNSELL

WILLIAM P. MUNSELL, compiler and editor of this and the other volumes of *Commemorative Biographies in the set, HISTORICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ILLINOIS* and of *SOME NOTABLE AMERICANS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY*, and *A VIEW OF PROGRESS IN AMERICA* was born in Dodge City, Kansas, September 16, 1891. He was the son of William Watkins Munsell and Ida (Hamilton) Munsell. When he was an infant the family moved to the Chicago area. There he attended the public grade and high schools. His college work was taken at the University of Illinois, Urbana. He was married June 29, 1927 at Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, to Miss Ruth May Fuller, daughter of Dr. Spencer S. Fuller and Marguerite (Smith) Fuller. They have two children, William Spencer Munsell, born January 15, 1930, and Natalie Hamilton Munsell, born August 4, 1931.

During World War I William P. Munsell was a Lieutenant and an instructor in flying in the Air Corps of the United States Army. He was a member of the American Legion Post No. 488 of Riverside, Illinois. His death October 14, 1942, just before this volume went to press, released him from years of suffering brought on through this service to his country. Of his ability to contribute his services when his country needed them, he always spoke with heartfelt gratitude.

William P. Munsell came naturally by his interest in the publication of volumes setting forth the lives of people who have contributed to the world's work, for he came from the family of Munsells in Albany, New York who for several generations held high rank among publishers of genealogies. His father, William Watkins Munsell, transferred his interest in such publications to the Middle West, and in 1875 established the Munsell Publishing Company. William P. Munsell was connected with this business for several years, and carried it on after the death of his father in 1919. From his mother he inherited two interests dominant in his life,—writ-

ing and religion,—for his mother was a writer of no small repute, and his grandfather a Methodist minister of the Central New York Conference.

His keen interest and pioneer effort in disseminating the finest thought in religion was evidenced by his publication, at his own expense, of a weekly magazine in which was reprinted in full a sermon by outstanding ministers of the country,—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish. This he did because he felt so many persons insulated from contacts with great thinkers could thereby be benefited. Later because this need was in part supplied by the radio, and the issuance of annual volumes of best sermons, the publication was discontinued.

Mr. Munsell had a consuming faith that values in the world, and especially in democracies, are determined by the caliber of the people who make up the world. He felt that only through the recording of life values and accomplishments can a period of history be understood and a foundation be acquired for building for the future. In the selection of persons for inclusion in his various biographical publications, Mr. Munsell selected as wide a cross section of types of accomplishments as possible. Not infrequently he would go to the head of a large firm to seek out the person whom the firm recognized as "having gone farthest" and made the greatest contribution, both to the institution, and to his fellow workers. He also felt that character is reflected in people's faces, and that since large portraits are no longer a part of the equipment of homes, clubs and institutions, there is greater need for making available to posterity in book form, engravings of the great personages of the times.

William P. Munsell was a man of sterling worth, who carried out in his own life the ideals he held for others. His untimely passing has deprived not alone his family and friends, but his unique field of business, of a most valued associate and understanding contributor.

WILLIAM WATKINS MUNSELL

THE LATE William Watkins Munsell, banker, historian and publisher, was born in the village of Rose, New York, October 25, 1850. His parents were Gavin Lawson Munsell and Lydia (Watkins) Munsell, both of whom were pioneer residents in that section of New York, and both of whom were fine, strong people of staunch Christian character.

The Munsell family has an interesting history as reviewed in the volume "A GENEALOGY OF THE MUNSELL FAMILY IN AMERICA," published by Joel Munsell's Sons at Albany, New York in 1884. "The family records date back to Sir Phillip de Maunsell, who came from Normandy to England, one of the companions of William the Conqueror, and on whom was bestowed the manor of Oxwiche, in Glamorganshire. His grandson, Sir John Maunsell, was constituted Lord Chief Justice of England in the time of Henry III." Other records indicate that the first of that family to locate in America came about the year 1621.

The boyhood of William Watkins Munsell was lived on a farm, and he attended schools in that vicinity. In his later young manhood he taught school for a time. Then he became interested in the nursery business.

It was about a half century ago that he became a country banker at Naples, New York.

He was married October 4, 1876, to Miss Florence L. Soule, a daughter of William G. Soule and Nancy Marilla (Shaw) Soule of Savannah, New York. Florence L. Soule was born in December, 1852, and died May 19, 1880. There were two sons born to William W. Munsell and Florence Soule Munsell: Wilbert Watkins Munsell, born at Naples, New York, April 3, 1878; and Frederick Soule Munsell, born at Naples, New York, August 13, 1879.

Wilbert Watkins Munsell, who is a physician by profession, is a Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy and, since February, 1932, has been on duty in Cincinnati, Ohio, during which time he has resided

in Fort Thomas, Kentucky. He married Miss Emma A. Doolittle of Chatsworth, Illinois, September 23, 1903. Three children were born to them: Mary Margaret Munsell; William Watkins Munsell II; and Janette Elizabeth Munsell.

Frederick Soule Munsell has been prominently connected with the New York Life Insurance Company for many years. At present he is Inspector of Agencies in the Atlantic Department, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was married at St. Louis, Missouri, November 11, 1903, to Miss Bertha Choteau Turner. They have one son, Frederick Turner Munsell.

William W. Munsell, whose name heads this review, was married July 12, 1882, to Miss Ida May Hamilton, born December 25, 1860, a daughter of the Reverend Burdette W. Hamilton and Carrie (Leet) Hamilton. Her father was a Methodist minister in the Central New York Conference for fifty years. Of that marriage there were two children: Fanny Hamilton Munsell, born at Brooklyn, New York, June 13, 1884; and William P. Munsell born at Dodge City, Kansas, September 16, 1891. Ida Hamilton Munsell died, at her home in Fort Myers, Florida, May 31, 1934.

Fanny Hamilton Munsell graduated with high honors from the Art Institute of Chicago, after which she achieved a distinguished place as an artist. She was married, at Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1907, to Charles E. Chambers, of Ottumwa, Iowa, who was also a graduate of the Art Institute of Chicago. Mr. Chambers was recognized as one of the most noted illustrators in America. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers established their residence at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, a suburb of New York City. They have one son, Richard Chambers. Fanny Munsell Chambers died August 27, 1920.

William P. Munsell was associated with his father in the business of the Munsell Publishing Company at Chicago, Illinois, for a number of years. He died October 14, 1942.



Thos. W. Munsell

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To return to the personal history of William Watkins Munsell. He became identified with the publishing business, first, when he was about twenty-five years old. That continued to be his major business interest throughout the rest of his life. However, it should also be recorded that he left New York state in the middle eighties to share in the development of the state of Kansas. For some years he lived at Dodge City, Kansas, and there he was associated with the late Asa T. Soule in the growth of that part of the country, in the handling of farm lands, in the founding of a college, in railroad building to some extent, and in the management of several private banks. He moved from Kansas to Chicago, Illinois, in 1893 to resume his work as the president of the Munsell Publishing Company. He was the founder of the Munsell Publishing Company in 1875. That business was incor-

porated in 1895. For nearly fifty years William W. Munsell was active in the publication of volumes relating to history, in the United States. As one example, to give some idea of the value of his years of work in that field, the writer believes it is true that William W. Munsell was responsible for the recording and preserving of more historical and personal family records in Illinois than any other individual has been, to the present time.

William Watkins Munsell died October 25, 1919. The success of his life was largely assured and made notable by the strength and fineness of Christian character which guided his every purpose and effort. He had a great, kind, and understanding heart. The historical volumes which he compiled and published will live after him for generations to come.

OLIVER ROCKNEY NELSON

FOR NEARLY seventy years, the late Oliver R. Nelson had been a resident of Illinois. He was born at Voss, Norway, on January 15, 1849, a son of Nels Olson Rockney and Anna Sonve, both natives of Norway. In Norway the family name Rockney is spelled Rokne. The family came to America to establish a new home, when the son was three years old, and located in Chicago. Here the father died the following year. The family then moved to Queen Anne Prairie, near Woodstock, Illinois, traveling by ox-team; and the mother married again.

Oliver R. Nelson went to school near this home until his mother died when he was twelve years old. He was living on his stepfather's farm at the outbreak of the Civil War. When he was only sixteen years old he and a friend of his walked into the nearest recruiting station and enlisted for service. When his stepfather heard this news he was highly displeased, because of young Nelson's extreme youth; so he took the necessary measures to cancel his enlistment. The stepfather then allowed him to attend school for two winters.

In his seventeenth year he ran away, his whole capital at the time being sixty-five cents. He worked on a farm at McHenry and went to school as opportunity offered. Later he came to Chicago where he worked at various jobs until he went to Southern Mississippi. After working on the levees there for a while, he journeyed up to the great pine forests in the north, where he spent two winters working in logging camps.

He returned to Chicago just before the Great Fire in 1871, and went to work for Wright & Lawther, linseed oil manufacturers. This firm became the Wright & Hills Linseed Oil Company, of which concern Mr. Nelson was made superintendent. After a short time he was elected vice-president and so continued. A large share of the gratifying success attained by this business came through Mr. Nelson's hard work, judgment and ex-

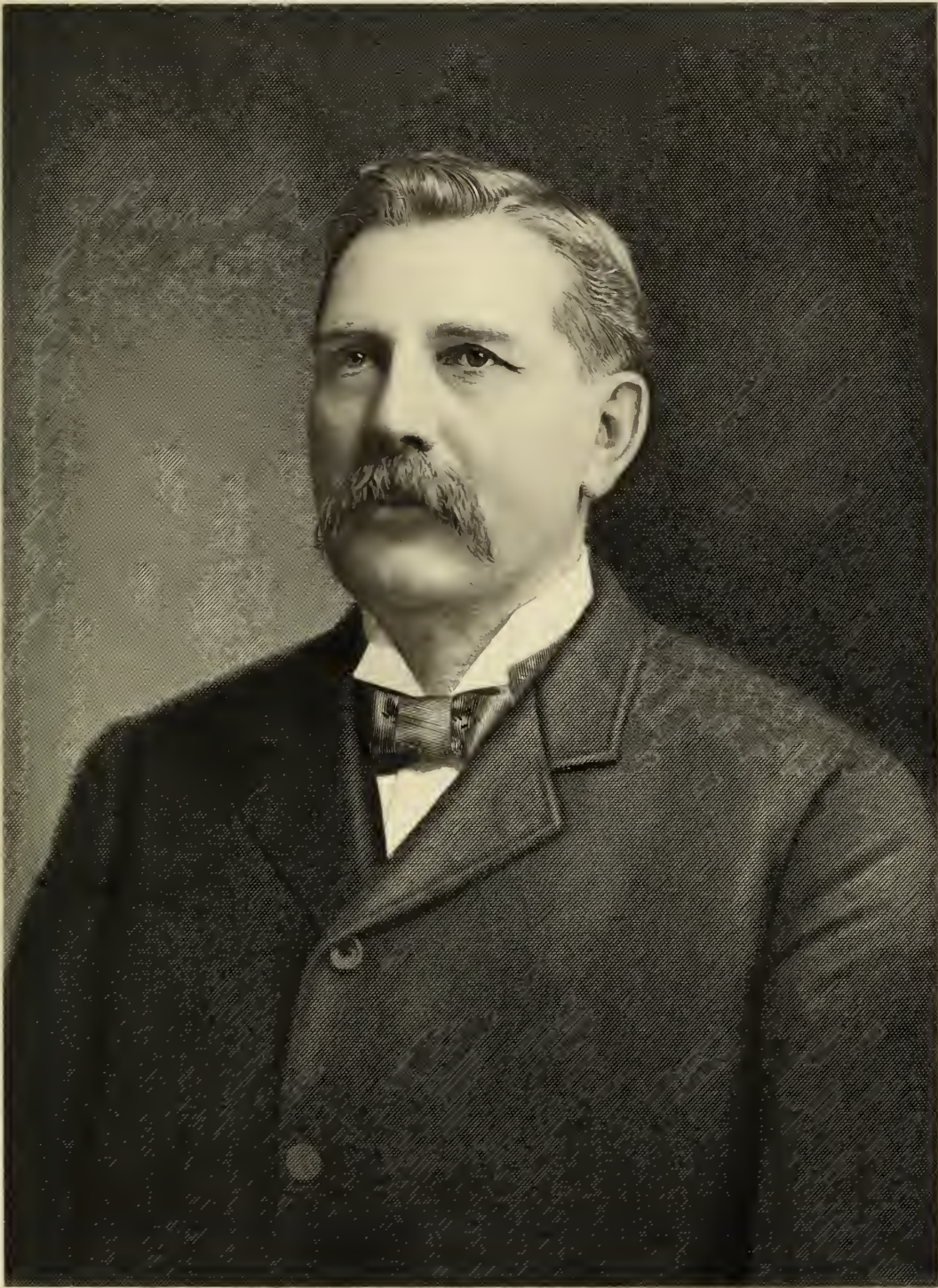
perience. In 1900 the business was sold to the American Linseed Oil Company. Mr. Nelson remained with this concern as an executive for a few months. Then he retired from active commercial life.

On May 6, 1880, Oliver R. Nelson was married at Woodstock, Illinois, to Miss Julia Marie Solveson. Their married life together was long and most happy. After Mr. Nelson's retirement from business in 1901, he and Mrs. Nelson traveled extensively throughout Europe and America. Their residence was maintained in Chicago after their marriage; and they also greatly enjoyed their summer home at Squirrel Lake, near Minocqua, Wisconsin.

Oliver R. Nelson was called from this life on September 14, 1922. He began life as a poor boy with comparatively very meager opportunity to reach success. His career, just closed, is a fine inspiration and example and his memory is entitled to sincere respect.

His wife survived him until her death March 29, 1935, in her eighty-second year. Her life was filled with kindness and usefulness, and was a blessing to many people. She had a great and understanding heart and her charities, during her lifetime, were of large extent and were wisely administered. At the time of her death, her will gave large bequests to the following institutions: The Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home in Edison Park, Chicago, Illinois; the Children's Home on Seminary Avenue in Woodstock, Illinois; the Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home in Chicago, Illinois; the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society; the Home for Destitute Crippled Children of Chicago, Illinois; the Evangelical Lutheran Home Finding Society of Illinois; to several children's homes in Voss and in Skien, Norway, the towns where Mr. Nelson lived as a boy, and to other institutions.

Mrs. Nelson was a fine, strong Christian woman, and her life represents a great deal of good accomplished.



Modelled by F. B. H. H. H. H.

Taken by J. H. H. H. H. H.

Oliver R. Nelson

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WILLIAM LINCOLN NOBLE

WILLIAM LINCOLN NOBLE

DR. WILLIAM L. NOBLE was born at Canton, New York, December 23, 1860, a son of William and Phoebe (Grant) Noble. He attended public schools and St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, and got his Master of Science degree there in 1885. He went west to Chicago, Illinois, that same year and there he entered Rush Medical College where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888.

Following a term as interne he became connected with the work of the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary. He continued to be identified with that institution for over forty years, rendering a service of great value. He was chief of staff until about 1930. His last public service there was in securing the appropriations for the site and the new building of the Illinois Eye and Ear Charitable Infirmary.

He was professor of Ophthalmology at the Illinois Post Graduate Medical School; and he was clinical ophthalmologist, a director and secretary of the West Side Hospital.

Dr. Noble became recognized as one of Chicago's most able men in the field of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He had a large private practice.

Dr. Noble was, for many years, a trustee of the University of Illinois and was president of the Board of Trustees there in 1923-25.

There is now a dormitory at the University named in his honor.

In association with Dr. W. A. Evans and several others, Dr. Noble did much in preparing and in securing the passing of the present medical practice licensing act in Illinois. He also did much in organizing the medical profession of Illinois for service in the first World War.

He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Lawrence University.

Dr. Noble was married November 1, 1899, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Marian Holden, a daughter of Henry N. and Jane (Perkins) Holden. Her father was a lumber dealer in early Chicago, having come to that city in 1856. Dr. and Mrs. Noble have two sons and a daughter, William Holden Noble, Henry Holden Noble, and Jane Holden Noble.

Dr. Noble was president of the Illinois State Medical Society in 1916-17. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and he also belonged to the University Club, of Evanston, and to the Chicago Athletic Association.

The death of Dr. William L. Noble came in his seventy-fourth year, on October 14, 1934. He was one of the distinguished men of his profession in Illinois.

JOHN JOSEPH O'HERON

JOHN JOSEPH O'HERON, born February 29, 1859, at 602 Jefferson Street, Chicago, Illinois, lived in this city all his life. He was the son of James and Elinore O'Heron, who came to this country from Wexford County, Ireland, in the year 1849. Mr. O'Heron attended Jesuit Brothers School, on Morgan Street, but at the tender age of twelve circumstances in those pioneer days selected him for a father's aid. A horse and a single wagon were his tools. In the year 1880, at the age of twenty-one, he embarked in the drayage business for himself, possessing still one horse and a wagon. From this humble beginning (Mr. O'Heron's genius and constructive ability) developed a cartage business that became probably the largest owned and directed by a single individual in Chicago, if not in the world.

In 1919 Mr. O'Heron retired from the cartage business and his vast equipment was, in its entirety, taken over by the American Railway Express Company.

In addition to the cartage business, Mr. O'Heron was numbered among the large constructors and contractors in the United States. In 1903 the John J. O'Heron Company was formed, in association with Frederick McIsaac and T. Frank Quilty.

The business was devoted to engineering construction and design. During the later years the firm confined itself to heavy railroad construction. A partial list of the principal works constructed by the John J. O'Heron Company follows:

The Lake View in-take crib, foot of Montrose Boulevard and Lake Michigan.

Louisville Approach, New Albany and Jeffersonville Railway, also the passenger station. This was a steel elevated structure, approximately one mile in length, including what was up to that date the heaviest girder manufactured and erected in this country.

Louisville and Nashville Railway Company's office building at Louisville, Kentucky.

Two rock tunnels for the City of Chicago, totaling 3,000 feet, also two clay tunnels under the Chicago River.

Chicago & North Western Railroad track

elevation, along Austin Avenue, between Halsted and Ashland Avenue, Chicago.

Kansas City Terminal: All work outside of the station proper, including sixteen viaducts.

Track elevation, Illinois Central Railway Company, Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, through Pullman and Kensington, Chicago, Illinois.

Okaw Viaduct: Four track railway bridge, with 100 foot arches and long approaches, totaling over 2,100 feet. This bridge was the largest structure of its kind erected in the entire world during the year 1917.

Track elevation, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Panhandle branch, Chicago, Illinois.

Burton's Bridge: Near Crystal Lake, Illinois, five spans through arch structure, eighty-foot arches.

Various sewers and purification systems, notably those for the Government at Fort Benjamin Harrison and Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Franklin Street Bridge, Michigan City, Indiana, 100 foot span, longest single-leaf bascule bridge built up to this date.

Oklahoma Subway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Seawall and Yacht Harbor, at Green Lake, Wisconsin.

Track Elevation, Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Railway Bridge in Black Hills, near Leadville, South Dakota.

Morgan Street Bridge, Rockford Illinois, 1,000 feet long.

In 1898 Mr. O'Heron married Miss Mary Frances White and to them were born two children: John and Miriam, Miriam still surviving. He was left a widower about four years later.

In 1907 Mr. O'Heron married Miss Mae Cavanagh of Chicago, and to them were born four children: Elinore, Ruth, Dorothea and John.

In 1919 Mr. O'Heron retired from business, and up to his death on April 1, 1921, his time and attention were devoted to his family and his large Chicago real estate holdings.



J. J. Heren

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MRS. JAMES AUGUSTUS OSTROM

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JAMES AUGUSTUS OSTROM

JAMES AUGUSTUS OSTROM

JAMES AUGUSTUS OSTROM was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 20, 1863, a son of James Augustus Ostrom and Mary Eliza (Edwards) Ostrom. The family, on both sides, has a background of distinguished history. The family name of old aristocratic Holland Dutch origin, was, originally, Van Osteroom. It was changed to Ostrom in America in 1635. The Edwards family is a notable one in early Illinois history, including Ninian Edwards, great uncle of Mr. Ostrom, who was the first governor of the Colony of Illinois and second governor of the territory and the State of Illinois. The city of Edwardsville is named for the family.

James Augustus Ostrom, the son, was educated in public schools in Brooklyn, New York. Then he went to work as office boy for the banking firm of Fiske, Hatch & Company on Wall Street in New York City. When he grew older he became connected with the Lombard Investment Company as their sales representative in their Western territory. He became recognized as an unusually well-versed and able man in matters of finance.

It was about 1890 that he was called to become assistant treasurer of the G. H. Hammond Packing Company. Some time later he was made treasurer of that concern, and he filled that important office for a number of years.

When the firm of Field, Glore, Ward & Company was founded, Mr. Ostrom went with that organization for a time. Then he was with Brown, Shipley & Company. About that time Mr. Ostrom retired from active business because of failing health.

James Augustus Ostrom was married November 1, 1898, in Brooklyn, New York, to Mrs. Cyrus Porter Smith, *nee* Augusta Wicks Babcock, widow of Cyrus Porter Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrom's long married life together, a period of about forty years, was one of closest companionship and mutual devotion.

Mr. Ostrom attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He will be especially remembered for his fine singing voice. He was a member of the Apollo Club of New York and of Chicago; and he also was a veteran member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and a charter member of the South Shore Country Club. He formerly belonged to the Homewood Golf Club.

The death of Mr. Ostrom occurred January 20, 1938, in his seventy-fifth year. By nature he was precise and accurate in all things. He was unusually well-read and possessed a great fund of general information. We have altogether too few men of his strength of character, courtly manners and understanding. He will be remembered by a host of friends with honor and true affection.

ALFRED WALLACE OWEN

MAJOR A. WALLACE OWEN was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, March 18, 1875, a son of Alfred Wallace Owen and Jessie (Ross) Owen. His father was connected with the government fisheries department at Ottawa.

Major Owen, as a boy, attended schools in Ottawa, Canada. Then he went west and joined the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, after which he spent some time in the Yukon region active in gold mining. From there he went to Edmonton, Alberta, and became connected with the real estate business, until 1914, when he went into the Canadian Army for service in the first World War.

He was commissioned as Lieutenant in the Fifty-first Battalion, Canadian Infantry, later being sent as a replacement officer to the Forty-ninth Battalion, joining them in France. In recognition of his services, he was promoted to Captain and then to Major.

Subsequently, he was invalided home. He was then placed in command of the Western Division of the British Canadian Recruiting

Mission with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois.

Returning to active duty he was placed as second in command of the 260th Rifle Battalion which went to aid General Kolchek in Siberia, later returning to Chicago in June 1919.

Major Owen was married August 11, 1917, at Salter's Point, Massachusetts, to Miss Edith Penton Rogers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kendall Rogers, Jr., of Chicago. Mention of Edward Kendall Rogers, both Junior and Senior, appears elsewhere in this series of volumes. The Rogers family have been identified with the history of Chicago since 1835.

Major and Mrs. Owen have an only child, A. Wallace Owen, III, who is a Flight-Lieutenant serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force. The family home is in Chicago, Illinois.

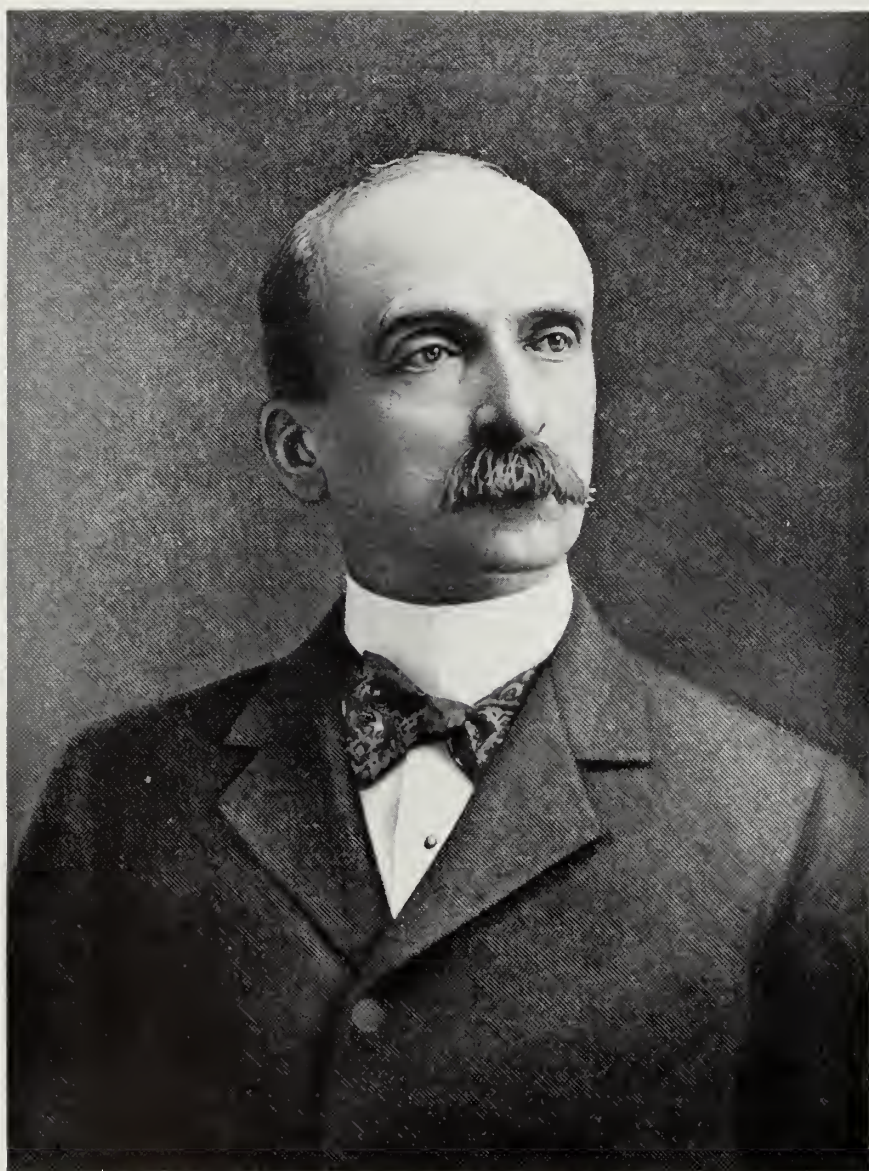
Major A. Wallace Owen succumbed to a long illness August 25, 1941. He was held in exceptionally high regard.



Al Wallace Owen.

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Charles W. Fordridge

CHARLES WELLINGTON PARDRIDGE

CHARLES W. PARDRIDGE was born in Oneida, New York, June 15, 1841, a son of Anson and Amanda (Fields) Pardridge. His education was obtained in the public schools. He began his business career when a small boy as clerk in the dry goods store of C. Rive & Co., of Lyons, New York. He later worked in Buffalo, New York, and from 1861 to 1870 conducted an extensive dry goods business in that city with his brother, E. Pardridge, under the firm name of C. W. & E. Pardridge.

It was in 1870 that he came to Chicago, a year prior to the great Chicago fire, and started to carve out a career here for himself. Thenceforward his life and enterprises were blended with the growth of this city. He, with his brother, founded C. W. & E. Pardridge's main store and later founded the Boston Store, which they conducted for many years. Later he established the dry goods house of Hillman's, of which he was presi-

dent, treasurer, and a director, and he was actively identified with the business until the time of his death.

He accumulated large real estate holdings, and for a number of years devoted much time to the development and improvement of his property.

Mr. Pardridge was twice married, first to Theresa Marsland, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and after her death to Helen M. Bowen, of St. Augustine, Florida, who is also deceased. By his first marriage there were three sons and two daughters, namely, Charles A., Edward W., Eva, Albert J. and May.

For years Mr. Pardridge was at the head of and managed large business interests, and in every way he proved his superior executive judgment. He had unusual public spirit and was proud of the city in which much of his activities and mature manhood were passed.

WILDER AUSTIN PICKARD

WILDER A. PICKARD was born in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, January 12, 1859, a son of William and Emma (Yerxa) Pickard. The family is one long established in America, dating back to 1634 in the history of this country.

Wilder Pickard went to school only until he was sixteen years old; then he became self-supporting. His first work was selling subscription books.

In 1889 he went into business for himself as a manufacturers' agent representing, in Chicago and surrounding territory, a number of out-of-town manufacturers.

In 1893 he became deeply interested in the production and sale of fine handpainted china. Soon thereafter he established a studio at Edgerton, Wisconsin, and engaged a corps of young women artists from the Art Institute of Chicago to decorate chinaware under his direction. The excellent products of this studio became known and much appreciated in many large cities throughout the nation.

In 1905 Mr. Pickard built the present Pickard Studios in the Ravenswood section of Chicago. They were noteworthy for their architectural excellence, as well as for serving the business purposes for which they were erected. Subsequently a factory was established at Antioch, Illinois, for the manufacture of quality china.

The Pickard Studios became unquestionably one of the best known and most highly regarded institutions of this kind in America. Their decorated chinaware is produced by artists trained in the great art centers of the World, and Pickard china has been sold for many years in the most representative stores in America.

Wilder Pickard, as time passed, earned an exceptional reputation for business ability, unquestioned integrity, and for the excellence of the choice chinaware produced under his guidance.

He was formerly a large importer of fine china. Now, after years of experimentation, expense and effort, Pickard Studios produce for themselves some of the choicest china bodies ever known. These are the basis on which, today, the famous Pickard dinnerware, and other pieces, are prepared.

With the change in times, tastes and fashions, the decorating of dinnerware has been developed by Pickard Studios to standards never surpassed. Pickard Studios are especially noted for the all-over gold chinaware they produce. The etching of china is also one of their distinguished specialties. The trademark which Pickard china bears is the crest of the Pickard family coat-of-arms.

Factory facilities of Pickard, Incorporated, at Antioch, Illinois, are being doubled in size and capacity, under the direction of Austin Pickard, who follows his father as president of the business.

Wilder A. Pickard was married December 26, 1895 to Miss Minnie V. Flood of Chicago, Illinois. They have two sons and a daughter: Willam John Pickard; Henry Austin Pickard; and Dorothy Pickard Platt. The family home is at 214 Greenwood Boulevard, Evanston, Illinois.

The death of Wilder A. Pickard came May 27, 1939. In every aspect of his life he proved himself to be a man of exceptional worth and character.



WILDER AUSTIN PICKARD

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CARL MATTHIAS POHL, Sr.

CARL MATTHIAS POHL, SR.

DR. CARL MATTHIAS POHL, SR., was born in Sweden, December 10, 1879, a son of August and Dorothea Pohl. He came to America when he was a small boy. His education was begun in the grade and high schools at Chicago, Illinois. Then he determined to take up the study of medicine and surgery. He went to medical school at Boston, Massachusetts, for three years, then he returned to Chicago and entered Rush Medical College. He was graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903. Later he took post-graduate courses at Columbia University in New York and also did special hospital work. He did further post-graduate work at Cook County Hospital in Chicago.

For a time Dr. Pohl was associated in practice with a Dr. Rice who was a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

He also taught at Jenner Medical College for five years.

Dr. Pohl established his own practice in 1904, in Austin, a part of Chicago, and he was successful in the general practice of medicine and surgery there throughout the rest of his life.

During the first World War, Dr. Pohl volunteered and served through to the completion of the war as captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

Dr. Pohl did a great deal of surgery and became recognized as one of the finest surgeons here. He was on the staff in surgery at the West Suburban Hospital, and he was President of the Aux Plaines Society. Out of the kindness of his heart he did a great deal of charitable work.

Dr. Pohl was married on April 26, 1905 in Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Agnes Flodin, a daughter of Claes and Emma (Larson) Flodin. Dr. and Mrs. Pohl have a son and a daughter, Dr. Carl Matthias Pohl, Jr., and Adele Pohl (Mrs. D. G. Heurlin). There are two grandchildren, Carl Matthias Pohl III and Patricia Pohl.

Dr. and Mrs. Pohl have long been devoted members of the Mission Covenant Church of Austin. They have both been active and very helpful in the affairs of that church. Dr. Pohl was chairman of their Board of Trustees and was President of the Building Fund through which the present church edifice was built. Mrs. Pohl is President of the Central District of the Covenant Women's Auxiliary of America. She is also a charter member of the North End Women's Club.

The death of Dr. Carl Matthias Pohl, Sr., took place in Chicago, June 3, 1938. His life was an honor to his profession.

FRANK WILLIAM POMEROY

FRANK W. POMEROY was born in Becket, Massachusetts, February 9, 1861, a son of Sylvester Clark and Elizabeth (Ashwell) Pomeroy. His parents were fine, Christian people.

The Pomeroy family is an old one in the history of England, and also an old one in America, one of its members being one of the founders of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Frank W. Pomeroy was educated in Becket, and, upon completing his studies in a select school, he came to Illinois in 1880 when nineteen years of age. In July of that year he entered the employ of Marshall Field & Co. and was continuously associated with that great business institution for nearly forty years.

His first employment was in the packing room, and, as time went on, he was promoted to various positions, until he was finally put in charge of the entire rug and furniture wholesale departments of Marshall Field & Co. At the height of his career he was one of the largest buyers of rugs in this country.

On November 10, 1886, Mr. Pomeroy was married to Miss Agnes Ulin Blush of

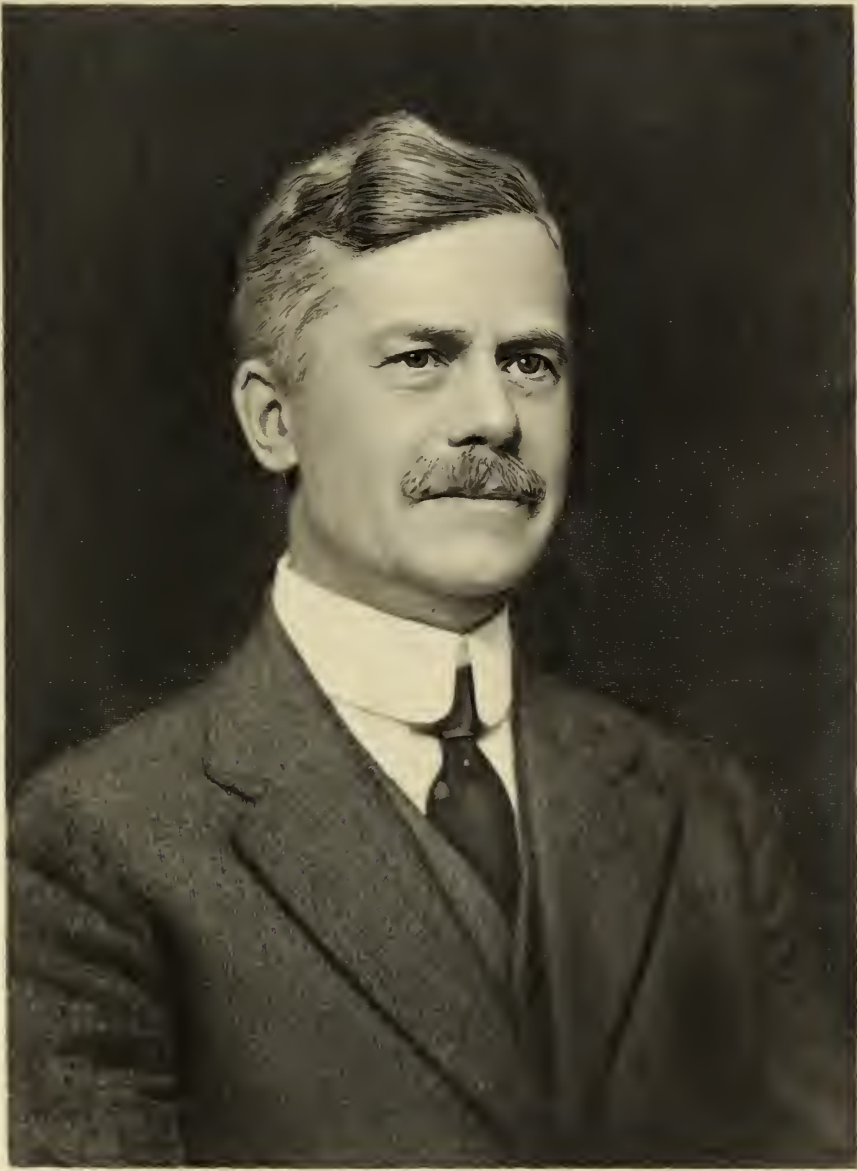
Middlefield, Massachusetts, a daughter of William Durant and Mary Waters (Prentice) Blush.

Mr. Pomeroy was a member of the Evanston Men's Club, and attended the Congregational Church of Evanston.

Mr. Pomeroy possessed a strong, conservative character and was a splendid example of a man rising from the ranks to a place of high trust and responsibility. He was one of the best authorities on choice rugs in America, and was one of the ablest and most esteemed men in the entire great organization of Marshall Field & Co.

Frank W. Pomeroy passed away on May 22, 1924.

In 1931, following Mr. Pomeroy's expressed wish, Mrs. Pomeroy had a memorial mausoleum built at Becket, Massachusetts. It is constructed of Barre granite. It carries the inscription "In memory of Sylvester C. and Elizabeth A. Pomeroy, by their son, Frank W. Pomeroy." This memorial is a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Pomeroy to the people of Becket, and their friends and neighbors, for their temporary use, without any cost, as occasion requires.



Frank W. Comeroy

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Philip Sidney Post

PHILIP SIDNEY POST

THE LIFE and work of the late Philip Sidney Post was of wide consequence. His achievements in the field of industrial relationships, as well as in the legal profession, stand to his credit as a man of real importance to his times.

He was born at Vienna, Austria-Hungary, November 10, 1869, the eldest son of Gen. Philip Sidney Post and Cornelia Almira (Post) Post, who were both citizens of the United States, residing temporarily abroad. The elder Philip Sidney Post was a distinguished officer in the Civil War. He subsequently served as United States consul and consul-general to Austria-Hungary (from 1866 to 1879) and still later he was a member of Congress from the State of Illinois.

It was in Vienna that the younger Philip Sidney Post received his earlier schooling. He accompanied his parents when they returned to the United States at the close of General Post's consular service. In 1887 he was graduated from Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For some time thereafter he was engaged in newspaper work at Washington, D. C., and he later officiated as private secretary to his father and to the commissioner of patents at Washington. Throughout this period he was studying law. In 1892 he completed his course at the National Law School at Washington. He was admitted to the Illinois bar that same year.

In 1894 Mr. Post began the practice of law in the office of Judge L. C. Collins of Chicago. In 1896, upon the death of his father, he removed to Galesburg, where, until 1907, he was engaged in practice, for a time being in partnership with Congressman George W. Prince. From 1898 to 1902 he served as probate judge of Knox County, and from 1903 to 1907 he was master-in-chancery of the Knox County Circuit Court. During his term as county judge the juvenile court of Knox County was established, the administration of which received his devoted attention. In addition to the activities already mentioned Judge Post was interested

in several newspapers, and he participated actively in all affairs of public consequence in his part of the state.

In 1907 Judge Post came back to Chicago to become general attorney for the International Harvester Company, and in May, 1919, he was elected vice-president of the company, with special executive duties including full charge of the company's public relations. He took a leading part in framing the Harvester Company's industrial councils plan which was adopted in March, 1919. In this connection we quote from a speech of Mr. Post: "We feel that their hope (the president and board of directors of the International Harvester Company) is the building of a permanent industrial enterprise, which, as the years go by, will be recognized as the finest type of American corporation, a corporation private in name and management, but awake to every public obligation, and rendering to mankind a world-wide public service."

Judge Post was, for many years, and up to the time of his death, a trustee of Knox College. He took a very deep interest in that institution's affairs, giving his keenest attention to its problems. After his death, the Chicago Knox Club, alumni of Knox College, and other friends, raised a fund of \$100,000 to establish at Knox College a memorial department in political science, to be known as the Philip Sidney Post Memorial Department.

Judge Post was a member of the Loyal Legion. He belonged to the American and Illinois Bar associations; to the University Club; Hamilton Club; City Club; Union League Club; the Law Club; and to the old Sunset Club, which he formerly served as secretary. His fraternity at Knox College was Phi Gamma Delta. He was a Knight-Templar Mason. He was always interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. Hotel, and for years was a member of its advisory committee.

He was a member of the Winnetka Congregational Church, which is one of the out-

standing community churches in this country.

Judge Post wrote with unusual strength and discernment on economic and political questions and the problems of industrial relations. He was a contributor to *The Outlook* and other periodicals. In politics he was a Republican.

August 27, 1902, Philip Sidney Post was married to Janet Greig, formerly dean of women at Knox College, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Greig of Oneida, Illinois. Mrs. Post survives her distinguished husband, as do his sister, Mrs. James C. Simpson of Galesburg, and his brother, Major William S. Post of Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Post made their home in Winnetka, a north shore suburb of Chicago. Mr. Post was much interested in city planning and was chairman of the Winnetka Plan Commission.

Philip Sidney Post died at his home in Winnetka on June 27, 1920. President Harold F. McCormick of the International Harvester Company wrote, at the time of Mr. Post's death:

"The passing of Mr. Post brings to the Harvester organization a sense of loss too sharp to be measured in words. Yet, out of his long service in the law department, and his all-too-brief service as vice-president, we gratefully receive and cherish three distinct inheritances—his many definite contributions to the company's development and progress,

the deep impression of a rare personality upon his associates, and the strong influence he exerted in our behalf in his contacts with outside people and interests. In all respects, business and personal, his was a record and example that we who carry on the work shall do well to follow.

"The sincere desire for truth that guided his active, eager mind brought him quickly to the solution of problems and made his viewpoint readily comprehensible to his co-workers. Being intellectually four-square with himself, imbued with the impersonal spirit of justice, his counsels were always clear and convincing, and added to these attributes were a tolerance that never forgot to be kind, a good humor so unfailing and a charm of manner so engaging that he was always assured of earnest attention.

"Those who sat with him about the executive council table will especially miss the thoroughness and sense of responsibility that marked all his researches and the presentation of their results. They will remember how broadly human his sympathies were, and how strong his faith that a sure path to both industrial and national peace and progress can be found through a quickened and deepened mutuality of understanding and effort.

"All of us who knew him will remember and honor him as a man of highest and finest type—able, companionable, joyous and true."

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CLARE OSBORNE REED

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CHARLES BERT REED

CHARLES BERT REED
CLARE OSBORNE REED

DR. CHARLES B. REED was born at Harvard, Illinois, March 1, 1866, a son of Hiram V. and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Reed.

He began his college education at the University of Michigan where he was from 1882 to 1884; then he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago. He was graduated there in 1887 with degree of Doctor of Medicine.

With the following years, Dr. Reed achieved one of the most distinguished careers in his profession in Chicago, which may be summarized as follows: He had a large private practice. He was obstetrician to Wesley Hospital, and associate professor of obstetrics at Northwestern University Medical School. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was president of the Illinois State Medical Society in 1935-36; president of the Chicago Medical Society 1929-30; treasurer of the Chicago Gynecological Society in 1904-09, and 1910 to 1929, and president in 1909-10. He was a valued member of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, and of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

He was president of the Campfire Club of Chicago, 1911-13; and of the Chicago Literary Club 1914-15.

He wrote many articles that were of exceptional value, and he was the author of a number of volumes, both in regard to his profession and also in connection with his other interests. Among them are: "Quiz Manual of Histology," "Text Book of Obstetrics for Nurses," "What Every Expectant Mother Should Know," "Operative Obstetrics for the Manikin," "Masters of the Wilderness," "The First Great Canadian," "Four Way Lodge," "Curse of Cahawba," "Eleanor of Aquitaine" and "The True Tale of Lady Godiva."

Dr. Charles B. Reed died September 3,

1940. He was one of the most notable men of his profession in America.

Dr. Reed was married on June 23, 1892 to Miss Clare Osborne. Doctor and Mrs. Reed have two daughters, Isabel Reed Goetz and Betty Reed Schlueter.

Clare Osborne Reed was born at Plymouth, Indiana, a daughter of John G. Osborne and Marilda (Boyd) Osborne. Her father was a prominent jurist in Indiana. Clare Osborne graduated from public schools and then entered the Chicago Musical College. After receiving her degree of Bachelor of Arts she continued there with post-graduate work. She received highest honors, both as an undergraduate and as a post-graduate student. Then she went abroad and studied in Europe for several years, under Theodore Leschetizsky in Vienna, and under Oscar Raif in Berlin, also studying composition under Dr. Karl Nawratil. Returning to Chicago she continued her notable career.

In 1901 Clare Osborne founded the Columbia School of Music, and she continued as its president and artist-director until 1930. The world-wide reputation which the Columbia School of Music attained may be largely credited to Clare Osborne Reed.

She is the author of "Constructive Harmony and Improvization." She is a member of the Society of American Musicians, of The National Association of Teachers of Music, an honorary member of the Lake View Musical Society and, is also a member of the Chicago Women's Club, the Cordon Club (charter member), the Woman's City Club, and of the Mu Iota Chapter of Mu Phi Epsilon. The Clare Osborne Reed Association was formed by her friends and admirers in her honor. Mrs. Reed is one of Chicago's distinguished women.

HENRY CUNNINGHAM REW

HENRY CUNNINGHAM REW was born in Maumee, Lucas County, Ohio, April 2, 1839, a son of Frederick Augustus Rew and Sarah Adams Stow Rew. The records of the Rew family ancestry in this country date back to John Rew who came to New England in 1686.

Henry C. Rew became self-supporting when he was fourteen years old. At that time he worked as an assistant to the postmaster at Newark, New York. Then he became cashier for Esbon Blackmas, a grain and produce buyer.

In 1858 he moved to Albany, New York, and became connected with the office of William P. Irwin.

In 1866 he established his own business, as a grain dealer and commission merchant, in Buffalo, New York.

It was in 1868 that Mr. Rew came to Chicago, Illinois. He became associated with the firm of D. W. Irwin and Company, one of the best known early-day members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Much of the remarkable success of that business, in subsequent years, can be credited to the ability and judgment of Henry C. Rew. Mr. Rew retired from the grain trade in 1880.

He had great faith in Chicago's future, and he became the owner of much valuable real estate in the city.

About 1878 he first became interested in improvements of the new art of manufacturing carbureted water gas for use in lighting and heating. After a great deal of development work his first entirely successful carbureted water gas apparatus was built at Mattoon, Illinois, in 1892. This was followed by the construction and operation of a large commercial plant built for the Cicero Gas Company, in the Chicago area. This plant supplied high-power illuminating and heating gas to Oak Park, Austin, Ridgland, River Forest, La Vergne, Berwyn and Riverside.

Other successful plants were built.

Many United States patents were issued to Mr. Rew. Among them were patents for a glass house, and for an airplane utilizing the

principle of the gyroscope. He was versatile and ahead of his time, and his foresight has since been verified.

In the later years of his life, Mr. Rew travelled extensively throughout the world. He published for his own family a remarkable volume, "Wonders of the World Abroad," recording the highlights of his travels.

One of his greatest pleasures was playing golf. He was an excellent golfer and was winner of a number of trophies here and abroad.

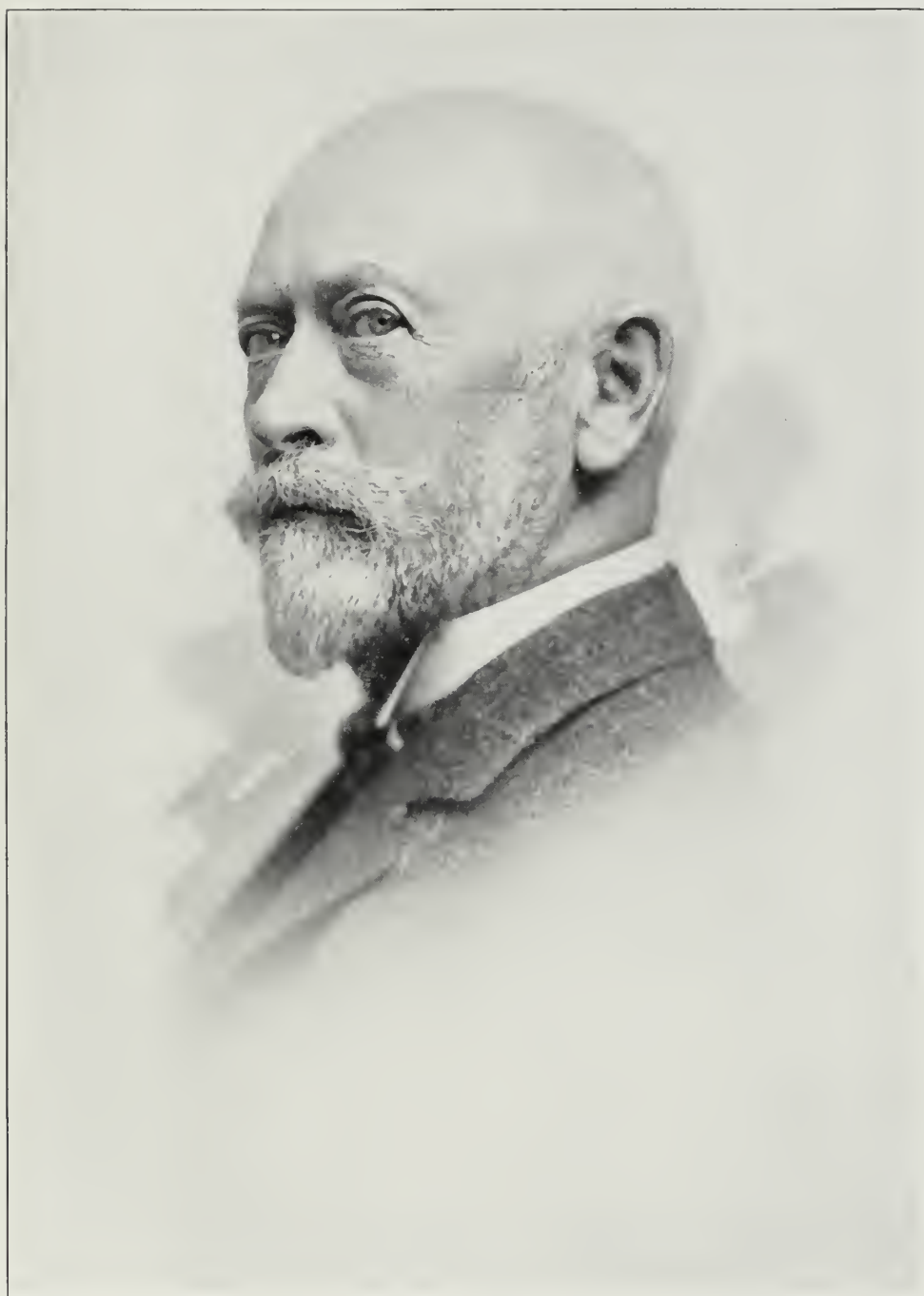
Mr. Rew was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Union League Club of Chicago, the Calumet Club, the Washington Park Club, and of other organizations, here and elsewhere. He was a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and a life member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

He had a fine knowledge and appreciation of art and of poetry, and his home was a treasure house of lovely things.

In memory of his father and mother Mr. Rew gave to Newark, New York, the Newark Free Public Library which, in its character and operation, is a fine institution of its type. One of its outstanding services is that, at Mr. Rew's specific request, it is always open on Sunday afternoons for study and reading.

Mr. Rew was married, at Greenbush Heights, New York, June 24, 1863, to Miss Theresa Mehetabel Irwin. They became the parents of three daughters and one son: Anna Frances Rew (Mrs. Alfred H. Gross); Irwin Rew; Evelyn Rew (deceased); and Helen Josephine Rew (deceased). The family home in early Chicago, was for many years at 2619 Prairie Avenue. They later moved to Evanston, Illinois, and erected a lovely home at 1128 Ridge Avenue. Mrs. Rew died at this home in Evanston, November 6, 1900.

Henry C. Rew died, at San Remo, Italy, February 13, 1912. He was among the notable men in the earlier history of Chicago.



HENRY CUNNINGHAM REW

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Charles Ruegling

CHARLES EDWARD RINGLING

THE LATE Charles Edward Ringling was born in the town of McGregor, Iowa, on January 19, 1864. His parents were August and Salome (Juliar) Ringling.

The family moved to Wisconsin when Charles Ringling was a boy; and it was in Wisconsin that he attended public school, at Prairie du Chien and at Baraboo.

About the year 1882 Charles Ringling and several of his brothers formed a small concert company which they operated through the winter seasons, in Wisconsin. In 1884 they started a wagon show which met with deserved success and which toured the country throughout the summer seasons. This business they enlarged from year to year.

By 1890 their show had outgrown wagon transportation; so the required railroad equipment was purchased and installed and, from that time, Ringling Brothers Circus traveled from town to town and city to city by rail, and has become known to nearly every man, woman and child in the entire country.

The growth of Ringling Brothers Circus has been remarkable. In 1908 the Brothers bought the Barnum & Bailey Circus and until 1917 operated the two circuses separately. In that year they were consolidated to form what is literally the greatest show of its kind on earth. At various times the Ringling brothers also bought and absorbed the Sells Brothers Circus, the Adam Forepaugh Circus, Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and other similar well-known organizations.

The original brothers in the original ownership and management of Ringling Brothers Circus were Albert, Otto, Alfred, Charles and John Ringling. It is a very noteworthy fact that throughout all the subsequent years that these brothers controlled this vast organization they worked together in closest harmony, for the mutual good, without any contract or written agreement existing between them. Theirs was a splendid and rare companionship. All matters of consequence were always discussed between them and decided upon in friendly agreement.

Much of the success that this great business organization has achieved is credited to Charles Ringling. He had a firm grasp of detail. He was endowed with the ability to see the whole of any important situation, to consider it carefully; and his judgments were remarkably correct and adequate.

On October 23, 1889, Charles Ringling was married at Baraboo, Wisconsin, to Miss Edith Conway, a daughter of Rev. W. E. Conway, who was for many years a minister of the West Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Ringling have two children, Robert Edward Ringling, and Hester Margaret Ringling (Mrs. Charles Sanford).

The family's summer home is at Evanston, Illinois, and their winter home is at Sarasota, Florida.

Charles Ringling was the founder and President of the Ringling Trust & Savings Bank at Sarasota. He was the owner of large tracts of land in Florida. He was president of the Sarasota Chamber of Commerce. For the past fifteen years he accomplished a great deal for the development of Sarasota County.

Mr. Ringling was a true lover of music. He was a very fine violinist and he owned one of the most famous violins in the world. He was at all times a patron of everything good in music.

The life of Charles E. Ringling came to its close in his sixty-second year. He was world-famous as a circus owner, for Ringling Brothers Circus has been almost a national institution for years and years. He was also widely known as a financier. His friendships extended throughout all America and abroad. He was a thoroughly admirable man, of excellent character, very able, genial, unassuming and kind. He possessed the spirit of Divine Helpfulness for everyone in need. His death on December 3, 1926, was a loss to the people of the entire nation for his life added much to the sum of knowledge and of happiness in the world.

RUSSELL DEAN ROBINSON

DR. RUSSELL DEAN ROBINSON was born in Kansas City, Missouri, November 2, 1889, a son of George D. and Lulu Frances (Dresser) Robinson. After graduating from high school he enrolled at Colorado College and studied there for a year; then he came to Chicago and entered the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1914, after which he was an interne at Cook County Hospital in Chicago, 1914-16.

He was married in June 1916 to Anna Elizabeth Isham, M.D., of Kearney, Nebraska. Since that time he and his wife were associated in the practice of medicine and surgery in Chicago. Their home and their office have been maintained in Morgan Park throughout all the years of their work together and they meant much to that neighborhood and to communities adjoining. Dr. Anna Robinson continues in practice there. The Robinsons have two sons and one daughter,

Russell Isham Robinson, Mary Frances Robinson, and Richard Allan Robinson.

Dr. Russell D. Robinson was on the staff at the Roseland Community Hospital and the Hospital of the Little Company of Mary; and he was physician to Morgan Park Academy. During the first World War he was First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, 1917-19, serving abroad.

He was a member of the Chicago Medical Society, and was a councillor and a member of the Medical policy commission. He also belonged to the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Association of American Railway Surgeons, American Legion, Alpha Omega Alpha, Alpha Kappa Kappa, and Kappa Sigma fraternities, and to the Ridge Country Club and the University Club.

Dr. Russell Dean Robinson died on August 5, 1936. His life meant a great deal to his community.



RUSSELL DEAN ROBINSON

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JULIUS ALBERT ROESCH, JR.

JULIUS ALBERT ROESCH, JR.

J. A. ROESCH, JR., was born in New York City on May 28, 1881, a son of Julius Albert Roesch and Emma (Dennerlein) Roesch.

Much of his boyhood was lived in Hartwell, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati; then he went to Detroit, Michigan, for several years, coming to Chicago, Illinois, in 1893, during the Columbian Exposition. Here he attended the Greeley School and Lake View High School.

He began his business career as a clerk for the Spool Cotton Company. After six months there he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company. He remained with them for eight years, building up a very valuable experience.

In 1907 he first became identified with the steel and metal business; and, in the years that followed he became a leader of national consequence in the industry.

In 1915 he was one of the organizers of the Steel Sales Corporation. He was vice-president of that concern until the death of President A. D. Dorman. Then Mr. Roesch was made president and filled that important office as long as he lived.

Mr. Roesch was also a director of the Copper Weld Steel Company of Pittsburgh and of the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

He was a valued member of the Chicago Plan Commission, Chicago Association of Commerce, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, American Iron and Steel Institute, and of the Society of Automotive Engineers. He belonged to the Episcopal Church and to the Masonic Fraternity.

He was also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Yacht Club, DeQuessne Club of Pittsburgh, the Engineers Club of New York City, Bob o' Link of Chicago, and the Minocqua Heights Country Club of Minocqua, Wisconsin.

He was long a member and was a director of the Riverside Golf Club at Riverside, Illinois.

He was formerly president of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago.

On September 8, 1902, Mr. Roesch married Caroline Carr Wait. Their sons are J. A. Roesch, III and John Lloyd Roesch.

On March 1, 1922, Mr. Roesch married Elsie L. Leubner of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Their children are James Frederick Roesch and Jane Ida Faye Roesch. The family residence is at 1105 Park Avenue, River Forest, Illinois.

The death of J. A. Roesch, Jr., occurred April 27, 1939, in his fifty-eighth year. His was one of the most noteworthy careers in the history of the steel industry in America.

ALBERT MURDOCK RUSSELL

ALBERT M. RUSSELL was born in Oakfield, Wisconsin, August 14, 1883, a son of Willis Sherwood Russell and Estella Caroline (Clark) Russell. He began his education in public schools in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and then attended Purdue University at Greencastle, Indiana, until 1902. From there he went to the University of Wisconsin, where he remained until 1904.

In 1907 he located at Duluth, Minnesota, where he was a successful dealer in automobile trucks.

From 1910 to 1913 he was Northwestern Zone Manager for White Trucks at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

From 1913 to 1915 he was regional manager of the Stearns-Knight Company with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio.

From 1915 to 1919 he was General Sales Manager at Cleveland.

From 1915 to 1918 he also had charge of the production of Rolls Royce airplane motors in America.

He was Retail Sales Manager for the Packard Motor Car Company at Detroit, Michigan from 1919 to 1921.

Then he became connected with the Pierce Arrow Company of Buffalo, New York. He began his work for that company as Zone Manager; then was made successively assistant general sales manager; assistant to the Vice-President in charge of sales; branch manager at Kansas City, Missouri; and then general manager for the Company at Chicago, Illinois.

He served as treasurer of the Illinois Board for the Motor Vehicle Retailing Code under the N.R.A.

He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and of the South Shore Country Club.

Albert M. Russell was married July 29, 1907 to Miss Anna E. Davis of Oconto, Wisconsin. They have a son, Albert Clark Russell, and a daughter, Ann Caroline Russell (Mrs. Bernard Good). The family residence is in River Forest, Illinois.

Albert M. Russell died May 26, 1937. He was one of the most representative men in the entire great automotive industry.



ALBERT MURDOCK RUSSELL

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ROBERT BRUCE SCOTT

ROBERT BRUCE SCOTT

BRUCE SCOTT was born at Kaneville, Kane County, Illinois, March 18, 1874, a son of John Hugh Scott and Martha (Ostrander) Scott.

He began his education in grade school in Kaneville, then was graduated from West Aurora High School. He attended the University of Wisconsin for two years, and then entered the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1895.

He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1897, and he was engaged in the practice of law, at Aurora, Illinois, until 1905. Then he was made a member of the faculty at the University of Wisconsin, and he was professor of political science and of law there when he left the University in 1911.

Mr. Scott began his long association with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad back in 1900 when he served as local attorney, at Aurora, in the firm of Hopkins and Scott. His work as a lawyer had proven to be of such value that, in 1911, he was made general attorney of that road. He was made general solicitor in 1917 and served as such until 1924.

During the period of the first World War, Mr. Scott was general solicitor for the United States Railroad Administration.

In 1924 he was made general counsel and a director of the Chicago, Burlington and

Quincy Railroad. From 1928 to 1937 he was vice-president, general counsel and a director of the road, then he was made special counsel, continuing as vice-president and a director. Since 1924 he was general counsel and a director of all the Burlington Lines, including the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, and the Wichita Valley Railway Company.

Mr. Scott was a valued member of the American, Illinois, and Chicago Bar Associations, Sigma Chi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, Chicago Club, University Club, Legal Club, the Glen View Golf Club and other organizations.

Mr. Scott married Alice Downing of Aurora, Illinois, April 21, 1897. They became the parents of three daughters: Martha Louise Scott, deceased, Janet D. Scott, and Roberta Scott (Mrs. James Blair Cochran). The family home has been in Evanston, Illinois, for twenty years.

The death of Bruce Scott came in his sixty-fifth year, on March 14, 1939. Much railroad legislation affecting the operation and development of the railroads in this country today bears the stamp of his foresight, his exceptional judgment and his fine character. He was one of the really great railroad lawyers in America.

PHILIP RAYMOND SHUMWAY

PHILIP R. SHUMWAY was born at Evanston, Illinois, January 31, 1868, a son of Philip Bessom Shumway and Mary (Raymond) Shumway. His father will be remembered as an outstanding lawyer in early-day Chicago, and as one of the builders of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad. He was a Trustee of Northwestern University, as was also his wife.

After preliminary schooling, Philip R. Shumway entered Northwestern University where he completed his full course and graduated, as president of his class, in 1889. Following his graduation he went to work for the Deering Harvester Company.

About 1900 Mr. Shumway and Mr. Eugene Kimbark founded The Paper Mills Company, which was developed under their guidance to become one of the leading dealers in fine papers in the United States. Mr. Shumway was president of The Paper Mills Company from the time of its organization until his death.

Mr. Shumway was married April 3, 1902

to Miss Harriet Hoblit, a daughter of Columbus Dighton Hoblit, pioneer resident and banker of Canton, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Shumway have two daughters and three sons: Mary, deceased; Philip Bessom Shumway; Thyrza (Mrs. Robt. L. Elliott, Jr.); and twins, Peter and John Brookfield Shumway. The family home has been in Evanston, Illinois, for many years.

Mr. Shumway was a Trustee of Northwestern University and was also treasurer of the University. He and his family have long been deeply interested in Evanston Hospital, which Mr. Shumway served as treasurer for three decades.

Mr. Shumway belonged to the First Methodist Church of Evanston. He was also a member of the Chicago Club, Caxton Club, University Club, Glen View Club and Onwentsia Club.

The death of Philip R. Shumway came, in his sixty-eighth year, on December 7, 1935. He was a man of exceptional worth.

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WILLIAM THOMAS SMITH

WILLIAM THOMAS SMITH

WILLIAM T. SMITH of Chicago, for many years an executive of Marshall Field and Company, was born at Goderich, Ontario, Canada. When he was a young man he came to the United States and located at Chicago, Illinois. There he began the long and pleasant association with Marshall Field and Company that was to continue as long as Mr. Smith was active in business. He began his work for Marshall Field and Company, as a comparatively young man, in a position of minor importance. His work was of such value that he was advanced from one to another responsibility of increased importance. Eventually he was chosen to become one of the principal foreign buyers for Marshall Field and Company; and he earned recognition as one of the most valuable men in the entire Marshall Field organization. He was long a notable and familiar figure in the Men's Store of Marshall Field and Company. His distinguished appearance and his delightful and impressive personality will be missed.

In every aspect of his life, William T. Smith was a remarkably fine man. He was a valued member of St. James' Episcopal Church which he served in an official capacity and of which he was, formerly, Superintendent of the Church School. He was also a Trustee, for many years, of the First Methodist Church of Chicago. He loved his Church and he devoted his life and his example to it.

William T. Smith was married September 6, 1931 to Mrs. Daniel W. Davis. She was formerly, Eleanor Mathias, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Mathias, whose distinguished Illinois family is recorded in Volume II of this publication.

Mr. Smith belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, the Hamilton Club, and to the South Shore Country Club.

William T. Smith died February 3, 1938. We doubt if there was a man in Chicago who, because of his excellence and personal worth, was more beloved than he.

CLYDE MASON SNOW

PROFESSOR CLYDE M. SNOW, of Oak Park, Illinois, was born in Earlville, Illinois, March 9, 1868, a son of Simeon E. and Arabella (Warren) Snow. The parents were early settlers in Earlville.

Clyde M. Snow as a boy went to public schools in Earlville, and then to military school at Oxford, Maryland. Returning to Earlville he was later made Postmaster, on appointment by President Cleveland. Subsequently he resigned that office and bought a drug store in Earlville. This he soon sold, and he went to Chicago where he entered the Illinois College of Pharmacy. He graduated in 1902. His work as a student there had been so outstanding that he was asked, upon his graduation, to become a member of the Faculty. He was connected with his alma mater, which later became a part of the University of Illinois, from that time on throughout the rest of his active life.

In 1920 he was made Professor of Pharmacy there. He continued as head of that

department until his retirement in 1936. He was then made professor emeritus.

From 1918 to 1926 he was also Lecturer at the College of Medicine.

Professor Snow was the author of "Arithmetic in Pharmacy" and "Essentials in Pharmacy," both of which volumes are standard authority in their field.

Professor Snow was married February 22, 1911 to Miss Elsie Bowen, a daughter of Dan W. Bowen.

Professor Snow attended the Universalist Church. He also belonged to the Masons and to the Kappa Psi fraternity. He was an honorary member of the Delta Kappa Sigma fraternity. He was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The death of Professor Snow took place August 5, 1939, in Oak Park, Illinois.

He was sincerely beloved and respected. In his profession he will be remembered by many people with true veneration as "the grand old man of pharmacy."



CLYDE MASON SNOW

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THOMAS ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE

THOMAS A. SOMERVILLE was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 26, 1856, a son of James Somerville and Eliza (Me-harry) Somerville. His school training was very limited, but, by study and observation throughout his later years, he achieved an exceptionally well developed mind and understanding.

As a little boy his first work was helping a local minister look after his horse and in being useful around the rectory. Then he went to work in a store in the neighborhood. From there he became office boy for a company on Wall Street in New York City.

When he was seventeen years old he answered an advertisement by Hunter, Walton and Company for an office boy. He was chosen for the job above a number of other applicants. Thus began his long and gratifying connection with that old-established firm.

He began work for Hunter, Walton and Company for three-and-a-half dollars a week. From that beginning he earned promotions from time to time; and, before many years had passed, he was made a partner in the business. That was in 1883 following the death of Captain Joel D. Hunter, one of the original partners.

In 1898 Mr. Somerville came West and established an office of Hunter, Walton and Company at Chicago, Illinois. He continued to be the head of the Chicago office throughout the rest of his active career. Mr. Somerville and the firm of Hunter, Walton and Company became known and respected

throughout this entire part of the country as outstanding wholesale dealers in butter, eggs and cheese.

Mr. Somerville was also vice-president of the Central Cold Storage Company.

During the period of the World War Mr. Somerville was asked by Herbert Hoover to serve with the Federal Food Administration in connection with the purchase and distribution of dairy products. This Mr. Somerville did, gladly, and was one of the Dollar a Year Men.

The marriage of Mr. Somerville to Miss Selina Osborne Snape daughter of John Snape and Ann (Gilbert) Snape took place July 26, 1880. Mrs. Somerville passed away October 19, 1942. Two daughters and one son, Esther Somerville, John S. Somerville and Helen Somerville survive. The family home is in Evanston, Illinois.

Mr. Somerville was a member of the First Congregational Church of Evanston. He also belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago, the University Club of Evanston, and to the Westmoreland Country Club.

The death of Mr. Somerville came just before he had reached his seventy-fourth birthday and fiftieth wedding anniversary, July 1, 1930. He had been connected with Hunter, Walton and Company for fifty-five years, and he was senior partner in the firm at the time of his retirement in 1928. No man in his field of work has accomplished more or earned a greater measure of regard than Mr. Somerville.

WILLIAM WARBURTON KNOX SPARROW

WILLIAM W. K. SPARROW was born in Moneymore, County Tyrone, Ireland, December 30, 1879. His parents were the Reverend William Sparrow and Cecelia Jane (Knox) Sparrow.

His boyhood was lived in Ireland and in England, where he went to school. His railroad career began in February, 1896, when he went to work in the engineering department of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company.

Two years later, following a desire for adventure, as he once described it, he left Ireland for South Africa. There he went to work for the Cape Government Railways.

He was made an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1908. That same year he and his wife left Capetown, Union of South Africa, sailing on their wedding day for the United States.

In early 1909 Mr. Sparrow began his first work here, in the drafting department of Waddell and Harrington, consulting engineers, at Kansas City, Missouri, at fifty dollars a month.

In July 1912 he became associated with H. Van Unwerth, consulting engineer, in Kansas City.

When the Missouri Public Utilities Commission was formed, Mr. Sparrow became assistant engineer, and later, assistant chief engineer of that organization.

In April 1916 he re-entered Railway service as valuation engineer for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago.

In September 1918 he became corporate chief engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. In June 1920 he was

appointed assistant to the president of the road. In November he was placed in charge of the road's Accounting Department. In December 1921 the Real Estate Department was also placed in his charge.

In 1927 Mr. Sparrow was elected vice-president of the road, also continuing his accounting, real estate and valuation supervision.

In January 1929 he was made vice-president and a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company, then organized. He was the officer in charge of finance, accounting, and real estate, for the trustees representing that company, throughout the later years of his life.

He was a member of the Railway Accounting Officers Association, Western Railway Club, Electric Club of Chicago, the American Society of Civil Engineers, Glen View Club, and a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Mr. Sparrow is survived by his wife, Mary Batchelor Sparrow, and by two daughters and one son: Jessie Knox Sparrow (Mrs. George L. Green); Eileen Knox Sparrow (Mrs. Elmer B. Rich, III); and Joseph Knox Sparrow.

W. W. K. Sparrow died November 7, 1939. He was a man of outstanding ability and sound judgment. He was devoted to his home and family, keenly appreciative of music, art, and literature, generous to the unfortunate, and loyal to his subordinates and employers. He was efficient and conscientious in all his activities and had the respect of all who knew him.



WILLIAM WARBURTON KNOX SPARROW

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S. BRUCE STAFFORD

S. BRUCE STAFFORD

BRUCE STAFFORD was born on a farm in Clark County, Missouri, June 29, 1865, a son of William Stafford and Charlotte (Hill) Stafford. He went to country school near his home and then to college at Edina, Missouri.

He taught country school for a time and then went to work in a hardware store which he and a brother owned, at Wymore, Nebraska.

While he was still a young man he located at Chicago, Illinois, in 1887 and became active in the live stock commission business in partnership with his brothers, John E. Stafford, Trusten Stafford, and Calvin Stafford. The firm of Stafford Brothers, live stock commission merchants, earned a place among the leaders in the live stock industry in this part of the country. The business

continues to the present time after more than fifty years.

Bruce Stafford was also president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange.

Bruce Stafford was married November 20, 1888 at Kahoka, Missouri, to Miss Mary L. Bostic, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bostic. For a number of years they have maintained their lovely home in Beverly Hills, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Stafford was a Mason, Knight Templar, and Shriner.

The death of Bruce Stafford occurred in March, 1937. He had many friends, not only because of his integrity and ability in business, but also because he was such a kindly, benevolent and public-spirited man. He was a leader in the live stock industry at Chicago, Illinois, for many years.

WILLIAM GUILFORD STEARNS

WILLIAM G. STEARNS, M.D., one of the best-known neurologists and psychiatrists in America, was born in Lamartine, Wisconsin, February 11, 1865, a son of William Stearns and Elsie (Randall) Stearns.

He graduated from Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago, Illinois, in 1893. Then he was an interne at St. Luke's Hospital for a year.

He was appointed acting physician at the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, Illinois. He was then made pathologist there, and after two years was made medical superintendent of that institution.

From 1894 to 1898 he served as professor of pathology, anatomy and general pathology at Northwestern Dental School. In 1898 he also served as chairman of the section on insanity of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. From 1898 to 1900 he was assistant professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence at Northwestern University Medical School. From 1900 to 1904 he was medical superintendent of the Oakwood and Lake Side Sanatoria at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. He was also lecturer in Neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1900 to 1902.

He was a member of the Medical Advis-

ory Board as a consultant in Neuro-Psychiatry, during the World War.

He was medical director of the North Shore Health Resort at Winnetka, Illinois.

Dr. Stearns was always active and very helpful in his large private practice. The good that he accomplished is beyond compute.

He was a member of the American Medico-Psychiatric Association, the Central Neuropsychiatric Association, the Chicago Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Neurologic Society, Chicago Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease, the American Medical Association, the Chicago Institute of Medicine, the American Congress of Internal Medicine, the Nu Sigma Nu, Psi Omega and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities, the Physicians' Club of Chicago and was a fellow of the American College of Physicians.

Dr. Stearns was married June 24, 1897 to Miss Grace Whitney, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Whitney. Both Dr. Stearns' family and Mrs. Stearns' family are old and noteworthy ones, dating back in the history of this country to about 1635.

The death of Dr. William G. Stearns occurred in his seventy-second year, on January 11, 1937. He was one of the most distinguished men of his profession in America.



WILLIAM GUILFORD STEARNS

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MRS. NELS A. STRAND

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NELS A. STRAND

NELS A. STRAND

NELS A. STRAND was born at Grenna, Sweden, February 6, 1877, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Strand. He came to the United States when he was about eighteen years old, locating at Chicago, Illinois.

From early boyhood, Nels A. Strand was an exceptionally fine mechanic. He worked for a time for the Deering Harvester Company in Chicago. Then he worked for Frank Betz until Mr. Betz moved his plant to Hammond, Indiana.

Then Mr. Strand established his own business, manufacturing flexible shafts and allied equipment. He built his own factory in the Ravenswood district about 1915. He took his brother, O. V. Strand, into business with him and formed N. A. Strand & Company of which Nels A. Strand was principal owner and president as long as he lived.

Oscar V. Strand died October 12, 1941.

N. A. Strand and Company are widely known as the manufacturers of flexible shafts and flexible shaft machines and accessories.

Their products are in use in nearly all lines of industry. Strand flexible shafts have many years of practical experience behind them. Strand is the originator of the three-speed countershaft drive for flexible shafts and of many useful attachments. The Company has stocks in all the larger cities in the United States and in some foreign countries.

Nels A. Strand was married in 1904 to Miss Anna Wall. Mr. and Mrs. Strand have two sons and two daughters, Grace, Hazel, Herbert (deceased) and Arthur Strand. Throughout all of their married life, Mr. and Mrs. Strand were very devoted to each other. Her encouragement and help were a real part of the success that Mr. Strand earned.

The death of Nels A. Strand came on April 10, 1940. He was a person of finest character, always kindly, understanding, generous and unselfish. He possessed great natural mechanical ability and he became a leader in his field of manufacture in America.

WADE LIVINGSTON STREET

WADE LIVINGSTON STREET, a leader in the food industry in America, is now living retired, on his very pleasant estate "Bird Villa" in Coral Gables, Florida.

Mr. Street was born in Lisbon, Ohio, a son of Samuel and Clara Belle (Livingston) Street. His is a fine old Quaker family. His father graduated in an early day from a Quaker college in Philadelphia, and then took post-graduate work at Harvard University. He subsequently became a noted newspaper writer with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

When Wade Street was two years old his father died. As a boy he attended public schools in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Chicago, Illinois. Then he went to Culver Military Academy and later to Dartmouth College.

He began his business career, under the guidance of his uncle, Jefferson Livingston, in the famous old T. A. Snider Preserve Company in Cincinnati. Snider's preserves, especially Snider's Catsup, have been known, practically throughout the world, for many years. Wade Street, as time passed, became Vice-President and General Manager of the T. A. Snider Preserve Company, and, in that capacity, was recognized as one of the most able men in the food industry. His company had eighteen factories in operation.

Subsequently the T. A. Snider Preserve Company became a part of the larger organization, the New York Cannery, Incorporated.

At the time of the merger, Wade Street was made second Vice-President. He later became Vice-President and General Manager of the New York Cannery, Incorporated. The New York Cannery, Incorporated, at that time, operated thirty-nine large plants, and had an average annual output of twenty-five million cases.

Mr. Street was also President of the National Cannery Association, and was President of the Indiana Cannery Association.

He was President of the Livingston Canning Machine Company. A number of types of machines, which have become essential in the canning industry, were originated and developed by that company, under Mr. Street's direction.

Mr. Street married Miss Claudia Winfree Bass of Atlanta, Georgia. Hers is an old and distinguished family in the history of Atlanta, dating back to that period when Atlanta was a small town, then known as Marthasville.

Mr. Street is a Mason, and also was a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, and of the Union League Club of Chicago. He was also a Major in the United States Artillery Service.

Mr. Street retired from active business some years ago because of failing eyesight. His record shows that he was one of the most effective leaders in the canning industry in America.



WADE LIVINGSTON STREET

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Eugene V. Brown

EUGENE N. STROM

EUGENE N. STROM, who died recently at his home on Golden Beach, Miami, Florida, was a well-known Chicago manufacturer. He had retired from active business about 1925 and, in more recent years, had been enjoying his lovely home in Florida.

His boyhood was lived in Chicago. Following his early schooling, he went to the University of Michigan, and later graduated from Princeton University. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

His father, Axel A. Strom, was the founder of the Strom Manufacturing Company in Chicago. That business later became a part of the Pettibone-Milliken Co., which concern was known throughout the United States in the railway supply industry. Eugene Strom went to work for the Pettibone-Millikin Company when he graduated from Princeton University in 1906.

He was also vice-president of the Strom Ball Bearing Company, which he and his father founded. He was a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange and of the Chicago Athletic Association.

He rendered to Chicago a distinct service, through his work as a member and treasurer of the executive committee of Lincoln Park.

For a number of winters past, Mr. and Mrs. Strom were winter visitors in Florida. In 1930 they built their very lovely residence on Golden Beach, near Miami. It should also be stated here that Mr. Strom accomplished a great deal to make Golden Beach one of the most beautiful Ocean Front residential areas in all of Florida. No man has had a more heartfelt interest in that community than had Mr. Strom.

Eugene N. Strom died Jan. 10, 1937. He is survived by his wife, Meta F. Strom.

POLEMUS HAMILTON SWIFT

POLEMUS H. SWIFT, D.D., was born at Palmyra, Wisconsin, October 24, 1853, a son of Rev. Nathaniel Swift, a pioneer minister in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the founder of many churches throughout that area.

P. H. Swift lived most of his boyhood in Minnesota, then he entered Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and graduated with high honors. Later he also studied at Garrett Biblical Institute and at Syracuse University. He held the degrees of A.B., B.D., A.M., Ph.D. and D.D.

Dr. Swift's first pastorate was at Blue Island, Illinois, back in 1882. Following this he was pastor at Centenary Church in Chicago and he built Court Street Church in Rockford, Illinois, where he preached to capacity audiences. Later he was pastor of many important churches in Rock River Conference and was pastor at Madison Street Church of Baltimore, Maryland, before his last pastorate in River Forest, Illinois, from 1915 to 1918.

He was chosen to become District Superintendent of the Chicago Southern District, and filled that office from 1918 to 1923, when he retired upon reaching the age of seventy years.

He was a trustee of Garrett Biblical Institute from 1890 to 1905.

He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1920.

In 1901 he was a delegate to the Great Conference held in London, England, and

he was a delegate to the first World's Sunday School Conference in London in 1889.

Dr. Swift was a valued member of the American Institute of Philosophy, the Chicago Academy of Science, and of the Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Among his published works are "Star in the West," "The Magnetism of the Cross" and "Gospel Cheer Messages."

On November 20, 1883 at Keeseville, New York, Dr. Swift married Miss Olive L. Boynton. They have a son and a daughter, George Hamilton Swift, and Mildred Swift (Mrs. Richard H. Manny). There are two daughters, Marian Ella Swift and Rosamond B. Swift, both of whom died in infancy. There are four granddaughters, two great-granddaughters and one great-grandson.

George H. Swift, who was one of the ablest men in the entire organization of General Motors Acceptance Corporation of which he was an executive, died April 17, 1935.

Dr. Swift was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Rock River Conference from 1923 to 1925. All in all, he served in the ministry for forty-two years and in the Rock River Conference for thirty-five years.

Dr. Polemus H. Swift died April 14, 1935. His life constitutes a really great service to the people of Illinois, to young people in whom he had a deep interest, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to religious education throughout the nation.



POLEMUS HAMILTON SWIFT

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JOHN NORTON THORPE

JOHN NORTON THORPE

DR. JOHN N. THORPE was born in Chicago, Illinois, on June 27, 1875, a son of John and Wilhelmina (Ersted) Thorpe. He attended public schools in Chicago, and then was graduated from the University of Illinois at Urbana. From there he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Chicago; and he was graduated from that distinguished institution in 1904.

He began his private practice on the South Side in Chicago, at Forty-eighth Street and Ashland Avenue. After some time he built his own office building, at Fifty-first street and Marshfield Avenue, and he maintained his offices there throughout the rest of his life, a period of about thirty-three years. His work was largely devoted to general practice, and he also served on the staff of the German Deaconess Hospital for fifteen years.

When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Thorpe volunteered for

service. He was attached to the 312th Sanitary Train in the Eighty-seventh Division, and he saw much service abroad. He rose to the rank of Major because of the exceptional value of his service.

On February 28, 1910, Dr. Thorpe married Miss Charlotte Handy, a daughter of John and Margaret Handy. Dr. and Mrs. Thorpe enjoyed a wonderful companionship. Among other interests, they greatly enjoyed travelling, and they journeyed together throughout most of the World. They spent six months in Africa; they travelled around the globe; they made two trips throughout the South American continent.

The death of Dr. John N. Thorpe occurred February 8, 1938 in his sixty-third year. He left behind him a splendid record of usefulness to the community and its families, which he served well and devotedly for so many years.

EDWARD J. TOBIN

EDWARD J. TOBIN was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, January 8, 1871, a son of Patrick and Mary (Finan) Tobin. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tobin were pioneers in that part of Wisconsin and were highly regarded in their community.

Edward J. Tobin attended public school, and then, at the age of sixteen, he began to teach, in Kenosha. He attended Valparaiso University one summer, afterward continuing his teaching. About 1893 he came to Chicago where he taught in the Bremen School in Tinley Park.

He then studied at Normal School in Chicago, and after completing his work there was made a teacher in the Chicago public schools. He soon became a principal, for his work as an educator, even then, was winning recognition.

He served his first principalship in the Hayes school; and then he went to the Healy school in 1906, where he remained until the year 1910, when he was elected County Superintendent of Schools.

Edward J. Tobin held that very important office for twenty-three years. Regardless of party victories or defeats he was reelected to office.

Perhaps the most progressive contribution of Mr. Tobin's long and very useful career was his idea to link the school and the home by means of the Achievement Plan. This was a distinctly new step in educational programs, but since its beginning, nearly twenty years before his death, he spread the basic ideas of this work throughout the United States. With this plan he accomplished a most outstanding service in redirecting educational activities; redirecting them with these ideals as an ultimate goal. . . . "The dignity of labor, the beauty of common things, the challenge of responsibility, and the training for citizenship."

In other fields of education, too, Mr. Tobin made his influence markedly felt. He reorganized the country school system of Cook County, and today both the method of direction and supervision and the buildings

themselves are copied, not only throughout this state and country but throughout the world.

Another important forward step in the improvement of the Cook County Schools was his inauguration of new rules governing the hiring of teachers. Only Normal School and University graduates were considered, and a minimum salary of one hundred dollars a month was fixed. As far as was in his power to do it, he eliminated all political influence from the school system.

To show the eminent place he held in the schools of Cook County, and to give a better understanding of the scope of his work, we quote from some of the comments written of him shortly after his death:

Harriet E. Fulner of the Rural Nursing Service of Cook County says of him: ". . . we begin to realize how much we owe him for the steady and substantial growth of our health program in the schools of Cook County . . . he left behind a record of a fine and useful life which thousands of boys and girls, who were under his care, will emulate. There can be no finer monument to his memory."

One of his associates pays a beautiful tribute to him and to his work in these words: "Few men have impressed themselves upon the period in which they live more than did Mr. Tobin. He was a student of human nature, a person of infinite tact and sound judgment. He had that rarest of all qualities—inspiration of leadership. . . . Mr. Tobin's achievement work was outstanding. In it he never lost sight of the fact that the aim of the schools is the making of good citizens. . . . We know it was possible for him to develop his new principles of education in the Cook County schools, because of his sincerity, his unbounded love for children, and his tireless capacity for work."

Dr. W. A. Evans, prominent physician of Chicago, states: ". . . His conception of education as a training for the duties and responsibilities of life was exceptionally broad. . . . As a result of his administrative



EDWARD J. TOBIN

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skill, his fellowship and social interest, and his enthusiasm and energy, the children who passed through the Cook County schools during the years they were under his control will be better citizens."

Another well-deserved tribute to Mr. Tobin says: "He kept above the fog of petty affairs and lived in accordance with those principles which elevate the plane of human endeavor. . . . He had a vivid conception of the problems that confront people, as well as a sympathetic understanding of their troubles. . . . To meet Mr. Tobin was to respect him, to deal with him was to be treated honestly, to work with him was an inspiration, and to know him was to love him."

Edward J. Tobin was married July 24, 1907, to Miss Belle Padden, daughter of

James and Bridget Padden, of Chicago. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tobin: Ruth Tobin Heffernan, and Edward J. Tobin, Jr. There are three grandchildren: Joan, Carol, and Edward David Heffernan. Mr. Tobin greatly loved his family, and his home was the source of his greatest contentment and happiness.

He belonged to the St. Cajetan Roman Catholic Church.

Edward J. Tobin passed away March 2, 1933, in his sixty-third year. In 1940 the excellent, new Edward J. Tobin School was named and dedicated in his honor. Few men in the history of the development of education in the United States can equal the place he held, and none could be more deeply and sincerely admired and loved.

SILAS ALFRED TUCKER

SILAS A. TUCKER was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 20, 1887, a son of Silas Addison Tucker and Hannah (Painter) Tucker.

He attended public schools in Chicago and then entered the University of Chicago. He gave up his studies there at the end of two years so that he might accept an opportunity to go to Alaska and the Yukon River Country in the employ of the North American Transportation and Trading Company.

It was back in 1909 that he first became connected with the Manhattan Rubber Company, working in their factory at Passaic, New Jersey. The following year he became a salesman for that company, with headquarters in Chicago. His work proved to be of such value that by 1929 he was appointed central district manager for the manufacturing division of his company. It was that year that the company became a part of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. He continued to fill that important industrial post

for Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., throughout the rest of his life.

Mr. Tucker was a valued member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Skokie Country Club, the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and of the Masons, Evanston Commandery, No. 58, Knights Templar.

He belonged to the Second Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Illinois, which he served devotedly as church treasurer and as a Trustee.

He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Tucker was married June 28, 1934, in Evanston, Illinois, to Lydia Tracy, a daughter of Alfred Tracy and Anna (Marcus) Tracy. His first marriage was to Marion A. Zimmerman on September 16, 1916. She died May 15, 1926.

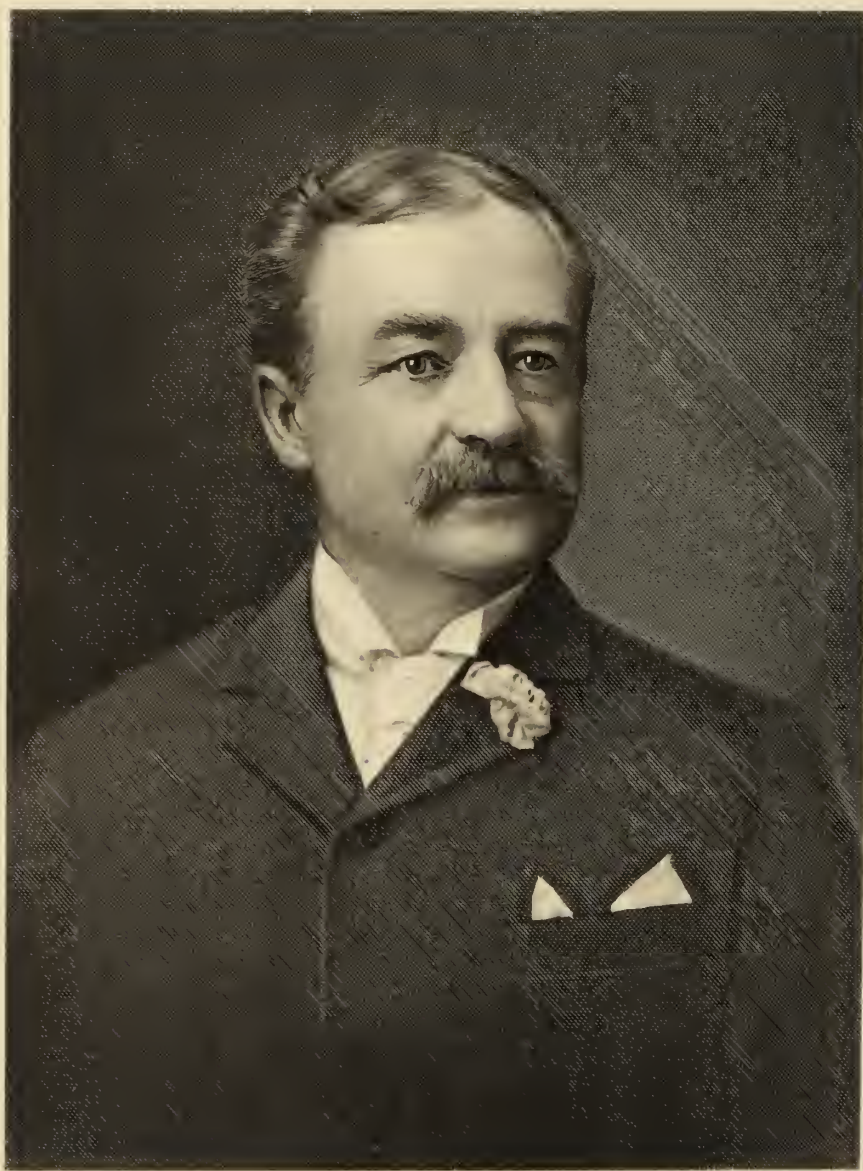
The death of Silas A. Tucker occurred in his fifty-second year, on April 14, 1938. He is sincerely missed.



SILAS ALFRED TUCKER

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Montgomery Ward

A. MONTGOMERY WARD

MR. WARD was born at Chatham, New Jersey, on February 17, 1843, a son of Sylvester A. and Julia Ann Greene Ward. He was a great-grandson of Captain Israel Ward, and a namesake of his grandfather, Aaron Montgomery Ward.

When he was nine years old the family moved to Niles, Michigan, and here he went to public school until he was fourteen. His parents needed his help with the financial support of the family at this time, so he was apprenticed to a trade. However, he preferred to get a job for himself; and he began working in a stove factory, for twenty-five cents a day.

Later he moved to St. Joseph, Michigan, and worked in the general store there. He started at a wage of \$5 a month with board; but, at the end of three years he was placed in charge of the store at \$100 a month and board.

In 1865, Mr. Ward located in Chicago. He worked for Field, Palmer & Leiter for two years. Then he entered the wholesale drygoods firm of Willis, Gregg & Brown, after which he travelled for Walter M. Smith & Company, of St. Louis. He soon returned to Chicago and went with C. W. Pardridge & Company.

Mr. Ward was married in Chicago, in 1872, to Miss Elizabeth J. Cobb. That same year he and his brother-in-law, Mr. George R. Thorne, founded the business now known all over the world as Montgomery Ward & Company. The idea they started with was to develop an organization that could sell merchandise, of nearly every sort, direct to the consumer, eliminating the middleman. Their

was the first mail-order business. From this beginning, when but one clerk was employed, Montgomery Ward & Company has grown into one of the largest industries in the world and is saving millions of dollars annually to the people with whom it trades. Mr. Ward was president of the company from its beginning in 1872, until his death in 1913, although in 1901 he retired from active management.

Further, Mr. Ward rendered Chicago a very distinguished and permanent service through the fight he waged for twenty years to keep buildings, of all descriptions, out of Grant Park. This involved litigation that carried him four times to the Illinois Supreme Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward for years maintained their summer home, LaBelle Knoll, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and here Mr. Ward indulged his fondness for fine horses.

Through his charities, which were many and which were thoughtfully administered, and through his endowments to hospitals and other institutions, Mr. Ward did a vast amount of good. His death on December 7, 1913, closed one of the most practical, useful and helpful careers on record in America.

In 1923, Mrs. Ward gave to Northwestern University, one of its principal buildings, to be erected and presented as a memorial to Mr. Ward. Later Mrs. Ward made Northwestern University another gift of four million dollars the proceeds of which are to be used in securing and maintaining for the A. Montgomery Ward Memorial Dental and Medical School the finest faculty obtainable.

Mrs. Ward died July 26, 1926.

LYMAN WARE

DR. LYMAN WARE was born at Granville, Putman County, Illinois, November 11, 1841. His parents were Ralph and Lucinda A. (Clarke) Ware, who were among the pioneers of Illinois, having settled in this state in the early '30s.

Lyman Ware attended the University of Michigan. During 1863-64 he served in the Civil War, in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as hospital steward. The experiences of the battleground and the field hospital, terrible as they were at that time, did not turn him from his determination to perfect his knowledge of medicine and to enter practice; on the other hand, it probably strengthened his resolve. Accordingly, he matriculated at the Northwestern University and was graduated from that institution in 1866 with the degree of M. D. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and in 1868 received his degree.

At the time Dr. Ware was a medical student it was not lawful for medical colleges in general to study anatomy by the dissecting of the human body, and yet not to be well acquainted with the intricacies of the human organization was also a professional crime. After Dr. Ware had entered into active practice he, in association with the late Dr. John Woodward (then of the marine service, U. S. A.) and the late Dr. Henry P. Merriam, were largely instrumental in securing the passage of a law giving medical colleges facilities and privileges in this connection not before accorded them, which resulted in a highly advanced knowledge and efficiency in surgical practice.

In April, 1868, Dr. Ware established himself in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and continued as a general practitioner, confining himself to internal medicine until 1874, when he went abroad, where he remained for about two years in special preparation for the treatment of diseases of the eye, to which special practice he subsequently devoted himself.

In June, 1877, in the city of Chicago, Dr. Ware was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Law, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Young) Law. Mention of Robert Law is made elsewhere in this history. Dr. and Mrs. Ware had three children: Hildegard (Mrs. William S. Warfield, III), Edith (Mrs. Charles C. Shedd), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Samuel J. Walker, Jr.). The family home was at No. 4424 Drexel Boulevard until Dr. Ware's death.

Mr. and Mrs. Warfield's children are: William Warfield, IV, Lyman Ware Warfield, James Douglas Warfield, Richard Warfield and Hildegard Warfield. Mr. and Mrs. Walker's children are: Malcomb Walker and Samuel J. Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Shedd have one daughter, Elizabeth Shedd, who is named for Mrs. Ware.

As a man of enlightened understanding and civic pride, Dr. Ware took an interest in all worthy public movements. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society. He translated, by permission, Dr. Fred von Arlts' "Clinical Disease of the Eye," which has proved most valuable in the study and treatment of diseases of that organ.

The death of Dr. Ware, June 1, 1916, brought to an end years of widely effectual efforts. Through it all the largeness of his work and the largeness of his heart were commensurate.

Mrs. Lyman Ware survived her distinguished husband for nearly seventeen years. Her death occurred May 10, 1933. She was born in Galena, Illinois, February 10, 1854. Her parents and their family moved to Chicago and established their residence here before she was one year old; and she lived here throughout all the rest of her long life, a period of nearly eighty years. Everyone who was privileged to be admitted to Mrs. Ware's friendship will retain a very lovely remembrance of her, because in every relationship of her life she was as fine as can be.



Lyman Ware

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McDosterkin

JOHN MARTIN WESTERLIN

JOHN MARTIN WESTERLIN was born in Fjoros, Sweden, June 17, 1855, a son of Nels A. and Beata (Jonson) Westerlin. His family is one of distinguished lineage in Sweden. His great, great grandfather was perhaps the greatest mathematician Sweden has ever had.

John M. Westerlin went to private school in Sweden until 1868 when he was brought to the United States. The rest of his boyhood was lived in Chicago, Illinois.

After that, with the passing of the years, he became one of the foremost authorities in the world in the refrigeration industry. It is quite probable that, in his later life, he knew more about refrigeration than any man living.

From 1877 to 1889 he was superintendent of the Hercules Iron Works in Chicago. In 1890 he was one of the founders and was made president of the Westerlin-Campbell Company, manufacturers of refrigerating machinery, which became one of the most highly regarded firms in its field in America.

Mr. Westerlin was decorated, for his distinguished achievements, by the King of Sweden.

Mr. Westerlin was also a director of the John Morton Memorial Museum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He was a devoted member of the Lutheran Church. He was truly religious and, in every aspect of his life, he was a fine representative of the Swedish people, as he was also a fine American.

Mr. Westerlin was married first, on October 4, 1880, to Augusta Anderson of Eksjo, Sweden. She died leaving two sons, George Arthur, and John Norman Westerlin, deceased. On July 27, 1907 Mr. Westerlin married Elsa Noren of Kalmar, Sweden.

The death of John M. Westerlin came, just before he reached his eighty-fourth birthday, June 10, 1939. He was a very exceptional man. In addition to being the dean of the refrigeration industry in America, his quiet kindness and charity greatly endeared him. Mr. Westerlin was known and honored throughout the world.

NELS WESTERLIN

NELS WESTERLIN was the father of John Martin Westerlin, world-famous authority on refrigeration, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

Nels Westerlin was also one of the well known and much respected early-day Swedish residents of Chicago. He was born, February 1, 1825, in Cubbe Garden, Fjorors, Sweden, and there his boyhood was lived. He came to the United States in 1867 and settled at Chicago, Illinois. Four years later, having established himself, he sent to Sweden for his wife and five children, who joined him in Chicago in 1871. That same year the family lost everything in the great Chicago Fire.

In spite of their own losses, Mr. and Mrs. Westerlin were helpful to others in making a place again for themselves in early Chicago.

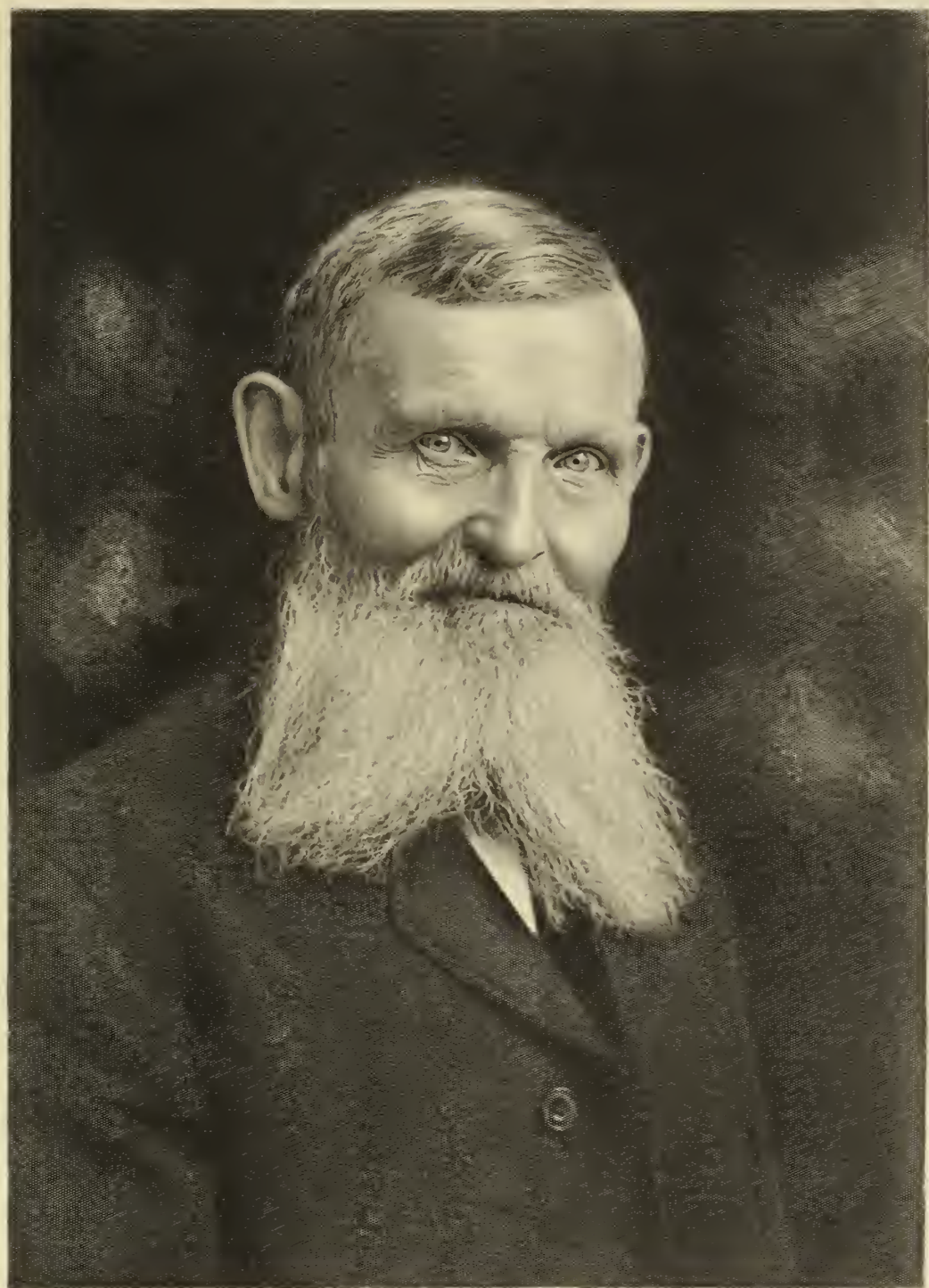
Mr. Westerlin had exceptional mechanical ability, and for many years he was associated with the pioneer firm, the Hapgood Plow

Manufacturing Company. Later he helped to operate their plant at Louisville, Kentucky. In more recent years he worked under the direction of his famous son, John Martin Westerlin, and he continued to be active until he was well past eighty years old.

The marriage of Nels Westerlin took place in the old town of Eskatorp, Sweden. There, on December 26, 1850, Beata Jonson became his wife. She was an exceptionally fine wife and mother, and to her guidance and influence throughout the years can be credited a good share of the excellence of personal character that distinguished her noted son, John Martin Westerlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Westerlin will be remembered with affection and respect among outstanding Swedish residents of Chicago of the generation past.

Nels Westerlin died December 12, 1918. His wife died June 1, 1903.



Nils Hesterlin

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HEMMERLE BOWERS WILLIAMS



CARL SCHURZ WILLIAMS

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CARL SCHURZ WILLIAMS

THE LATE Hemmerle B. Williams, a founder and the president of the Williams Organ and Piano Company, was born in Centerville, Iowa, July 28, 1856, a son of John Williams and Mary Elizabeth (Bradley) Williams.

Early in his boyhood he went to work for his father in the hardware store which the family has owned and operated in Centerville for a long time.

He was married February 14, 1883 at Bloomfield, Iowa, to Miss Lulu Carkhill. They had two children, John Carkhill Williams, and Lucy Williams Kent, neither of whom is now living.

H. B. Williams, many years ago, was one of the founders of the Williams Organ and Piano Company of Chicago, Illinois, mention of which appears later in this article. He was president of the concern.

The death of Hemmerle B. Williams occurred in February, 1937.

Carl S. Williams was born at Centerville, Iowa, June 16, 1863, a son of John Williams and Mary Elizabeth (Bradley) Williams. The family lived in Centerville from the early pioneer days in that place.

Carl S. Williams attended public schools in Centerville, and then entered Iowa Wesleyan College. He was graduated there in 1884 and received his Masters' degree in 1887. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

In 1887 he entered the New England Conservatory of Music and studied voice training under the direction of Senor Rotalie.

Carl S. Williams later located in Chicago, Illinois, and was soon joined there by his brother, Hemmerle B. Williams. Together, in association with their father, they founded the Williams Organ and Piano Company. This business subsequently was developed into a very well known and successful concern. It became one of the leading manufacturers of fine pianos and organs in this part of the country. Its large factory, on Fullerton Avenue in Chicago, was operated by the Williams family until about 1925. Carl S. Williams was treasurer and business manager of the company. Their Epworth Pianos and Organs, and Williams Pianos and Organs, earned a fine reputation.

Carl S. Williams was married May 29, 1890, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, to Miss May M. Weir. She died December 23, 1897. They had four children: Paul, Faith, Weir, and Bradley Williams.

In 1901 Mr. Williams married Miss Elizabeth D. Bonnell. The family home is in Evanston, Illinois.

Mr. Williams was a devoted member of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, where he served as an usher for twenty-nine years.

He was a trustee of Iowa Wesleyan University for thirty years. Part of that time he was president of the Board of Trustees.

Carl S. Williams died March 10, 1939. He was an outstanding personality in the history of the piano and organ industry in Chicago for many years.

ANDREW L. WINTERS

THE LATE Andrew L. Winters, distinguished lawyer in Chicago, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1864, a son of Isaac and Mary (Flower) Winters.

Andrew L. Winters went to public schools in Reading and then entered the law school of Yale University. He was graduated there with his degree in Law, in 1889.

Following that he came west to Chicago. For a short time he taught in the old Harvard School. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1892.

From 1892 until his death in 1940 Andrew L. Winters was active in the practice of law at Chicago, a period of nearly half a century. He earned recognition as one of the best authorities on real estate law in this part of the country.

Andrew L. Winters was married Decem-

ber 31, 1891 at Norwich, Connecticut, to Miss Lillian Prior, a daughter of Charles and Mary Prior. Mr. and Mrs. Winters have two sons and a daughter, Charles P. Winters, Dorothy Winters (Mrs. John E. Lonn) and Lawrence M. Winters. The family have made their home on the south side of Chicago, in Beverly Hills, for many years.

Mr. Winters was member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. He was a life member of the Hamilton Club. He was also a charter member of the Beverly Country Club.

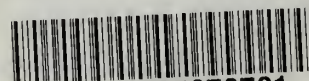
Andrew L. Winters died, in his seventy-sixth year, on June 15, 1940. Every aspect of his life was characterized by strength and fineness. He was a man of exceptional worth.



ANDREW L. WINTERS

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